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THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 12TH JANUARY.

WE ARE not surprised to see it stated that the Kumar Saheb of Durbhanga, who was nominated to the Civil Service two years ago, proposes to resign because of his inclusion in the new Native Civil Service. Whilst the so-called Native Civil Service is a huge sham, in the case of the Kumar Saheb it has added insult to injury. He has been literally levelled down. He is a nobleman of considerable means and much spirit, and we repeat we should not be surprised, if he should throw up his appointment under changed circumstances.

A GOOD anecdote connected with army reductions is going round. It is said that the Army Commission had asked the head of each local Government enquiring what number of troops would be required for the service of his own province. Of course answers were returned by the several local Governments according to their own light. Sir George Couper is, however, said to have answered—"I can cut down half my force, if Mr. Stokes be abolished!" Poor Mr. Stokes!

THE MAHARAJA OF HUTWA has presented to the Calcutta Corporation the new gas lamps, the new mats, covers for sofas, and other improvements in the Town Hall, which he had made for the purposes of his grand ball. The Corporation have tendered their best thanks to the Maharaja for this generous gift. We believe the Secretary to the Corporation, though not officially bound to assist in the ball, made heroic exertions to contribute to its success, and worked himself almost to death for about ten days out of pure good will for the Maharaja. Will the Maharaja be good enough to enquire how he has been treated by some of his agents? Is it true that one of his agents refused to pay bills for certain things, which had been lent for the ball only for the sake of Mr. Turnbull?

THE 'MORNING PAPERS publish the following statement shewing the relative positions of the Calcutta Colleges at the First Arts Examination of last year:

	1st. Dvn.	2nd. Dvn.	3rd. Dvn.	TOTAL.
1—Presidency College.....	9	22	16	47
2—Genl. Assembly's Institution..	6	14	20	40
3—Metropolitan Institution.....	3	6	21	30
4—Cathedral Mission College....	0	1	10	11
5—Doveton College.....	1	2	6	9
6—Free Church Institution	0	2	6	8
7—London M. S. Institution.....	0	6	1	7
8—Sanskrit College.....	1	3	1	5
9—St. Xavier's College	0	3	2	5
10—La Martinere College.....	0	0	1	1

But this statement is not complete. The total number of students who went up from each of the Colleges mentioned for the examination should have been given and the percentage of successful candidates indicated. Without this information we cannot form an accurate idea of the relative positions of the several Colleges at the examination.

THE PIONEER'S Kabul Correspondent gives the following list of casualties to our troops in consequence of the rising of the city of Kabul:

KILLED.

December 11*th*.—Lieutenant Hardy, F. A., R. H. A., Lieutenants Hearsey and Ricardo, 9th Lancers, Lieutenant Forbes, 14th B. L.

13*th*.—Captain Buston, 9th Lancers; Lieutenant Forbes, 92nd.

14*th*.—Captain Spens, and Lieutenant Gaisford, 72nd.

23*rd*.—Captain Dundas, R. E., Lieutenant Nugent, R. E., Sappers. Lieutenant Montanaro, R, A., and Captain Cook 5th Goorkhas, died of their wounds.

Total killed 12 officers.

WOUNDED.

December 10*th*.—Major Fitzhugh, 5th Goorkhas.

11*th*.—Colonel Cleland and Captain Mackenzie, 9th Lancers; Lieutenant Cook, 3rd Sikhs.

12*th*.—Lieutenant Fasken, 3rd Sikhs, and Fergusson, 72nd.

13*th*.—Lieutenants Chisholm and Trower, 9th Lancers.

14*th*.—Captain Gordon, 92nd, Lieutenant Egerton 72nd, and Lieutenant Battye, Guides.

17*th*.—Lieutenant Sunderland, 72nd.

24*th*.—Lieutenants Murdoch R. E. and Gambier 5th P. C. Total Officers wounded 14. The figures stand as under:

	KILLED.	WOUNDED.
Total...	110	252
Officers.	12	14

The loss in officers is thus something over 7 per cent of the total oss, including camp followers.

THE CASE of Babu Beharilal Mullick, a dismissed clerk of the Telegraph Examiner's Office, seems to be a hard one. For several years he was employed in that office, and because his superior officer did not like his outspokenness he was dismissed. The truth is, Babu Beharilal gave every satisfaction as the office records would shew, but he had complained of supersession when some relatives of the native head, who had the ear of the European head of the office, had over-topped him and others, and from that day he fell into bad odour, and subsequently lost his appointment. This is the lot of many poor clerks, who suffer because they have the temerity to complain of favouritism and injustice. If the Government of India will condescend to look into the papers of Babu Baharilal's case, we have no doubt it will do him justice and also teach a lesson to arbitrary and capricious office-masters.

A TRADE, it is said, is likely to arise between Europe and this country in the fruit of the Mowah tree. A Mr. Christy, in England, has received a considerable consignment of this new article of food, and has received very favourable accounts of its qualities in fattening hogs in Gloucestershire, where it has been tried by Mr. E. Lockwood F.L.S., who declares the flavour of the bacon improved by feeding with Mowah. The analysis by the eminent French chemist, Mons. A. Petit, gives 50 per cent. of sugar, and it therefore is worthy the attention of keepers of all kinds of stock. Mr. Christy recommends it especially for pigs, poultry, and bees.

TUESDAY, 13TH JANUARY.

THE FOLLOWING particulars regarding Mr. Maltby's case are given in a telegram from Madras:

"During his journey from Vizianagram to Chicacole, he first fired a shot in the air from the palanquin. At the first haltingplace, while awaiting the bearers, he talked to the village Moonsiff and other people, and lay down and slept. He suddenly jumped up, put the revolver to the Moonsiff's head and fired fatally. He then fired another shot at the cartman, which grazed the man's cheek, and a third at the bearers. He then ran two miles to a village, and informed the villagers he had shot Chendriah, and had come there for protection. He was followed by the villagers, who had disarmed and slightly mauled him. When the Vizianagram Magistrate and police Inspector arrived he immediately claimed their protection from Chendriah. On Sunday he was taken to Waltair by Colonel Fraser, and lodged in the Lunatic Asylum. He is rational, although excitable, on most subjects, but on others he suffers from complete delusions, especially that there is a conspiracy against him, and that he escaped by miracle from Chendriah's gang, that he is maltreated by the Madras Government, and that it is sufficient for him to make a verbal recommendation to the Viceroy whom he proposed to see at Calcutta to secure the recall of the Duke of Buckingham.

Madness is the fashion of the hour as a plea for high crimes and misdemeanours.

THE LONDON CORRESPONDENT of the *Times of India* has the following:

The wild and wandering Positivist Radicals of London have a high average of scribblers and talkers amongst them. I see these propose to begin an agitation for the impeachment of Lord Lytton. The case against him is made up of eleven counts. He is accused of having undertaken a deliberate systematic scheme of aggression against Afghanistan, with the object at least of usurping complete authority over the rulers and peoples, if not with the intention of incorporating the country with the Indian Empire. He made "unjust demands" to serve as pretexts for war; he concealed his acts from Parliament; he published false news to decieve the British public; he violated the rules of civilized warfare; and in other respects showed "his total want of judgment and foresight, and obstinacy in carrying out his wicked scheme of aggression." Other counts in the indictment declare Lord Lytton to be primarily responsible for the reign of terror and the martial law carried on at Cabul, and for the misery, ruin, and death brought upon the people of India by these doings, described by Mr. Gladstone as "injustice never equalled in the history of the world."

THE SAME CORRESPONDENT notices a rumour to the effect that Her Majesty is not fully satisfied with the acts of the Indian Government—least of all with the treatment of Yakoob Khan; and that the Queen has desired that the whole of the papers relative to the removal of His Highness are to be fowarded to her as soon as possible for perusal.

WE TAKE the following from the *Indu-Prokash*:

The Government of Bombay are now reaping the fruits of their obstinate refusal to grant remissions of the land revenue arrears to the Ryots of the districts affected by the late famine. Large numbers of lands given up by their holders are now being sold in the Sholapore District almost at nominal prices and most of the buyers are said to consist of that very class—the Sowkars—to prevent the transfer of lands to whose hands the Deccan Ryot's Act has been specially passed. This however is not the only thing which is just now observable at Sholapore. Some time ago the Collector of Sholapore wrote against the names of the holders of certain lands, charged with the arrears of three years' assessments, that they should not be allowed to cultivate their holdings till the arrears were paid. The Ryots were of course informed of this but some of them either from ignorance or a blind faith in the generosity of their *Ma Bap*—the Sirkar—and encouraged by the seasonable rains of the last year, sowed the fields and have now been able to raise good crops. The local authorities after having allowed those helpless, Ryots to do this new step and, as we are informed, an order has been issued notifying that the crops so raised will, instead of being appropriated by Government in liquidation of the outstanding arrears, be taken from the Ryots as a fine for their having violated the order which directed that so long as they did not pay the arrears they should not cultivate the fields!

Surely Sir Richard Temple will not allow these heartless proceedings. What is the use of passing the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Bill, if the Government thus insists upon the pound of flesh?

WE HAVE received a copy of an address to Sir Henry Daly presented to him at Rutlam. We give the following extract from this address:

The great progress that this State has made under the auspices of the British Government, and chiefly under your beneficent rule, is well known to all. To realise it we have only to compare the past condition of this principality with its present state of prosperity. Rutlam is mainly indebted to you for the great improvement that is now visible in every department of the State, political, financial and educational. The income of the State has doubled; magnificent buildings have been constructed; a garden has been tastefully laid out; lighting and sanitary arrangements have been successfully carried out; and everything that can contribute to the comfort and progress of the people has been achieved.

Among the many improvements effected in the State, the progress of education is chiefly remarkable. This College and the schools established in the various villages, which are wholly supported by the Municipality, are diffusing the blessings of education among the people, who now appreciate the benefits it has bestowed upon them. A large number of boys and girls are receiving instruction in the State schools, and a taste for knowledge is gradually spreading among the people.

We are especially thankful that the education of H. H. the Raja Sahib has been successfully completed, and his progress in knowledge has been so marked. His character and general intelligence give much promise of his future excellence as a ruler of the State, and the education that he has received is a guarantee of the success of his rule.

Much credit is given in the address to the exertions of Mir Mohamed Shahamut Ali C. S. I. for the progress made.

WEDNESDAY, 14TH JANUARY.

BOMBAY held a monster meeting against the closing of the English Mail there on Saturday, which has the effect of depriving that city of its half holiday. The grievance of Bombay is reasonable and just.

THE TIMES OF INDIA gives the following account of the young Raja of Rutlam:

Raja Ranjit Singh is a Rahtor Rajpoot of the purest blood. No Chief in India can boast a nobler lineage. He is descended on one side from the heroic house of Jodhpore, and on the other from the great family of Oodeypore, whose traditions are to be traced back into the vanishing point of epic poetry. His Highness was educated at the Residency College, Indore and under private tutors, and he has acquired a thorough practical knowledge of English He reads the newspapers with the greatest interest; he can carry on correspondence in English without assistance; and he speaks English fluently and correctly, and with a remarkably pure accent. In other and more important respects, His Highness gives promise of an honorable and useful career, and those who are most interested in his welfare look forward with much confidence to his future.

We say ditto.

AT THE installation of the Raja of Rutlam, Sir Henry Daly, Governor General's Agent, delivered the following interesting address:

"The Viceroy of India has fixed on this auspicious day—the anniversary of that on which our Sovereign linked the States and people of India to the Crown of England—as a fitting occasion for the investiture of Raja Ranjit Singh with the administrative power in this State. His Excellency, in his instructions, directed that the ceremony should be conducted with all possible *eclat*. General Forbes, ladies, and gentlemen, I have to thank you on His Highness's behalf for your attendance here this day. The present Raja was but four years old when his father, the late Raja, died—nearly sixteen years ago. The administration of Rutlam at that time was dark indeed; disorder prevailed everywhere, many of the Thakores were in arms, there was a general scramble for the State property, the treasury was empty, a debt exceeding ten lakhs of rupees had accumulated, and the revenue had fallen to three-and-a-half lakhs. There was no police, no security for life or property, no school. The intervention of the Government of India became necessary to save the State from an utter collapse. Accordingly Mir Shahamat Ali, a native gentleman of great and varied experience, was appointed to superintend the administration of the State, Shahamat Ali was on the staff of Sir William Macnaghten at Cabul in 1838 and 1839. He went to England with Sir Claude Wade in 1844, and after broadening his views by the study of men and things in England and on the Continent of Europe, he returned to India to resume his duties, having first, like a good Mahomedan, purified himself by a pilgrimage to Mecca. The picture of Rutlam, after the sixteen years during which it has been under Shahamat Ali's care, is worth attention. The revenue has been increased by three lakhs, the debt of ten lakhs has been almost entirely wiped out, despite the expenditure of 13 lakhs on Public Works, the city has been improved, roads have

been made, streams have been bridged, a palace and college have been built, schools have been established in the city and in the villages, and everywhere order has been maintained. Contrast this state of things with what Malcolm found in Central India sixty years ago. Then Rutlam, like the rest of Malwa, was oppressed and impoverished by armies of marauders; regular government scarcely existed in many of the States which now flourish in peace. Every town, every village, was subjected to the exorbitant demands of plundering leaders, agriculture was abandoned, and the Thakores buckled on their swords and sought to earn a livelihood by plunder and violence. This state of things came to a close with the battle of Mehidpur, and now everywhere order and security reign. This State of Rutlam has been rescued by the Government of India from anarchy; the Chief has been carefully trained and educated to recognise the responsibilities of his position, and the only return the Government of India exacts is that engagements shall be loyally fulfilled and that the Chief shall be just and kindly in his dealings with his subjects. During the ten years I have had the honour to be Agent to the Viceroy in Central India it has often been my pleasant duty to bring to notice the ability and services of Mir Shahamat Ali and these have been recognised by the Government Shahamat Ali is a Companion of the Star of India. To-day I am charged by the Viceroy again to acknowledge his services; and also to notify that the title of Rao Bahadoor has been conferred on Thakore Man Singh of Sarwan and Maharaj Raghunath Singh of Amleta for the services they have rendered the Chief of this State.

Mir Shahamat Ali is a remarkable man. He has risen to his present high position from the post of Munshi to General Wade on Rs. 15 a month thirty years ago.

HIS HIGHNESS the Raja of Rutlam made the following reply to the address of Sir Henry Daly:

"Sir Henry Daly, Ladies and Gentlemen—I have very great pleasure in seeing so many English friends around me on this happy occasion of my installation, showing as it does your friendship and esteem for those who are faithful and loyal to the British Crown. I very highly appreciate this token of your good-will and congratulate myself upon it. I was a mere child when the British Government assumed the management of this State and under the able administration of Mir Shahamat Ali coupled with your careful supervision, Sir Henry it has attained its present state of prosperity. I have likewise to return you my sincere thanks for the great interest you have taken in my education upon which my future welfare so greatly depends. I therefore consider myself fortunate in being under your care during my minority and shall ever remember with gratitude the favours conferred upon me by the British Government and by yourself. I have only again to thank you for the completion of your work this day and to assure you all my friends present of the heartiest welcome to Rutlam"

A CORRESPONDENT writes to us to say that during the last two years the price of rice in Sylhet varied from Rs. 3 to Rs. 5 per maund. The same sort of rice is now selling at one rupee and thirteen annas per maund. The harvests have been splendid.

THE PIONEER makes the following remarks on the Legislative Department:

The people of India cling with intense fondness and tenacity to their old customs; and unlettered race can with difficulty appreciate novelties in law; the motives of their rulers in abrogating established usages in favour of technicalities, whose meaning is unintelligible to them, are certain to be misconstrued. The irritation caused by this wanton interference with the traditions of centuries is deep and lasting. A widespread feeling of disaffection and discontent is aroused, which no wise statesman would be slow to recognize and allay by a prudent change of policy. These are considerations of which men of the type of Mr. Stokes and Sir J. Strachey take little heed; but they suggest reasons for regarding with the gravest apprehension the intention of the Legislative Department to provide a uniform code of civil law in regard to such branches of legislation as Easement.

We concur.

THURSDAY, 15TH JANUARY.

WE HAVE RECEIVED the following letter from Rampore Bauleah:

The seventh anniversary of the Rajshye Association was celebrated last night under the presidency of Rajah Promothonath Roy of Dighapattia. Though not very numerously attended, it was honored with the presence of some of the local zemindars, the pleaders and a few of the merchants of Boulya. Among Government servants, we were glad to notice the presence of the Sub-Judge, and the Principal and Head master of the Boulya College.

What pleased us among other things was to see that every thing connected with the day was done in Bengali. The Annual Report was written in Bengali and the few speeches made were in that language. As right good Bengalis, we are often pained to hear matters recorded and vociferated about in English, when they are intended for people quite unacquainted with that language.

The Association appears to have done many good acts within the short term of its existence. The Rajshye College may be said to owe its life and existence to the liberality of the Association the President of which the Dighapattia Rajah paid a lac and a half of rupees. At last night's meeting the Association voted down a sum of Rs. 5,000 which they had in hand for the erection of a building for the College.

Within the past year the Association had sent up two petitions one to the Lieutenant-Governor and the other to the Syndicate of the Calcutta University. The latter was successful. The Syndicate have complied with their prayer to hold the first Arts and the Entrance examination at the Boulya College under an examination Committee. Their petition to the Lieutenant-Governor was not successful. The Director of Public Instruction did not agree to keep the Boulya Normal School at Boulya where it had been for some years back. Under orders of Mr. Tawney the Boulya Normal School has been transferred to Rungpore.

His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in his last visit to Boulya pointed to the members the necessity of a hostel for boys reading in the Boulya College and Schools and offered to pay on behalf of Government a couple of thousand rupees for the purpose which was to be repaid in course of time. The subject was taken up in right earnest by the Association at their last night's meeting and the managing Committee have been asked to give it due consideration, and to devise the best means of accomplishing the object aimed.

The Association announced their intention of memorializing regarding the new License tax and the Cess Bills.

A letter was addressed to the Association by the Joint-Magistrate of Boulya asking for help in the shape of a guarantee for specified sums in the event of contingencies for establishing Telegraphic communication between Rampore Boulya and Nattore. The subject originated with Lord Ulick Browne our Commissioner. We are sorry to say, it did not find favor with the Association. The resolution arrived at last night was that they decline to contribute their mite in support of it. For the sake of decency and out of respect to Lord Ulick and regard for the district officers the Association should have subscribed something. They were distinctly told that they nor any body would be made to pay the sum guaranteed. Except on the occurrence of a contingency of which there was not even the remotest prospect from experience acquired with respect to the wire communication established at Dinajpore and elsewhere. Rajshye is now the Commissioner's seat and the Association should know that it will be honor done to Rajshye and to them, if Lord Ulick's scheme should prove a *fait accompli*.

As we could gather from the report of the last year, the Association embraced a variety of subjects. It dealt we could see with education in general, law, medicine, roads, crops, water-courses and what not. Without distracting its attention with so many subjects, the Association would in our humble opinion do well to confine itself to a few chosen subjects. It is as we understand a political Association, and it ought to preserve its character distinct.

DINANATH DHUR.

Rampore Boulya, January 13, 1880.

WE HAVE received the following letter from Madaripore, dated the 15th instant:

I am sorry to notice in your issue of the 12th instant, an incorrect description of a case the particulars of which you have borrowed from the *East*—Shama Churn Banerjee (and not Chatterjee) was the *Gomasta* of a Talukdar of Roodrapur in the Thana of Palang. Neither Shama Churn Banerjee nor any of his men has been murdered by his ryots, as has been stated, you say, in the *East*. The facts are that Shama Churn Banerjee had hired and kept a gang of *latials* to overawe and sometimes punish the ryots and his neighbours, with whom he was not on good terms. One day these latials were ordered to loot the house of an innocent but respectable man of the neighbourhood. Some of the latials being long in arrears of their pay refused to obey his order, unless Shama Churn made good to them their salary then and there. Enraged at this untimely demand, Shama Churn began to inflict, through the assistance of his own faithful men, severe punishments on those latials who refused to loot the house on the score of the arrears of their pay. Thus a general skirmish ensued which at last ended in considerable bloodshed. The most astonishing thing in this matter is that the blame of this *danga* has been thrown upon his innocent ryots and neighbours, who have been thus maliciously implicated by him into a serious criminal charge without the least fault on their part.

The *danga* has taken place in a village named Batkeamari in the Thana Mucksedpur, and not under the jurisdiction of Madaripur, which now possesses an executive officer of more judicial capacity and not less energy than his predecessor Babu Nobin Chunder Sen.

I remain, yours faithfully,
KALI PADA MUKERJI,
Madaripur.

A CORRESPONDENT thus writes to us from Shibpore: "Extraordinary news. A Hindu lady, wife of Babu Ramchunder Banerjea of Bantra, safely delivered herself of 4 babies, all alive, on last Tuesday morning; one of those died 2 hours after, and the rest died yesterday, living 2 days. I hear the lady was in the family way only for 7 months."

IT IS stated that a movement has been set on foot at Oxford for sending out a mission to Calcutta. It has been started in response to an appeal from the Bishop of Calcutta to Oxford to send out missionaries to work especially among the educated natives of Calcutta. Does the Bishop really believe that there is much room for conversion to Christianity in Calcutta? The statistics of missionary societies in India ought to have removed all doubt on this point.

FRIDAY, 16TH JANUARY.

THERE WAS a Garden Party at Government House yesterday. It was very largely attended. The grounds were illuminated with electric light. We may notice here that we have received several complaints regarding the distribution of cards. Some gentlemen did not receive their cards till late in the same afternoon, and others not until the day after the fair. It is strange that such irregularities should occur in the first house in India, which has a large staff of highly paid officers to look after matters of this kind.

THAT NEW SHAM of the Native Civil Service has been officially *Gazetted*. The Bengal nominees have been thus posted: Babu Nundokrishna Bose M. A. to Rajshye, and Kumar Satya Shree Ghosal to Burdwan.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE has sanctioned the introduction of a Bill into the Viceroy's Legislative Council to create the Panjab University College as a University to confer degrees in Arts, but requests that the Government of India will abstain from allowing the bill to pass into an Act, until further evidence has been adduced that the system of the college has been actually amended in the manner proposed by the committee appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjab, and until he has expressed himself satisfied with such evidence.

THE PIONEER, the *Statesman* justly remarks, has discovered another mare's nest. The *Pi* writes:

"If the Press Commissioner would make enquiries of the Foreign Department, he might, or might not, be supplied with interesting materials for official notes on certain recent diplomatic discoveries connected with Cashmere, 'Russia and Cashmere' might be a good heading for him to give to the article, and its contents would be fairly sensational—if the materials were supplied, which they probably would not be. But if he were merely informed that there is nothing of any interest to be told to the public about Cashmere at present it would be indiscreet on his part to publish the statement too confidently."

It is thus the cry of annexation is kept up. What next and next?

IN BOMBAY a Parsee lady has turned a lecturer, and a few days ago addressed an audience of fifteen hundred persons on vegetarianism.

THE FOLLOWING rule has been added to the amended rules for the scholarships instituted by the Gilchirst Educational Trust:

"4 A. All the candidates who pass the examination will thereby become members of the London University; and having once passed, they cannot again present themselves for matriculation; and consequently such of them as pass on the occasion without gaining a scholarship cannot compete for one again at any future matriculation examination."

THE CIVIL AND MILITARY GAZETTE announces some excellent Native appointments by the Punjab Government. The first is Hari Singh, a young man of nine and twenty, who has for some years past been employed with credit in the subordinate revenue service. He is the only son of Dewan Mul Raj, and grandson of the famous Dewan Sawan Mal, governor of Multan. The second nominee, Mul Raj, is the most distinguished student in the Punjab. He is an M.A. of the Calcutta University, and, indeed, the only M.A. who has passed from the Punjab. In 1877 he carried off the Prem Chund Roy Chund Studentship of the Calcutta University. The third nominee, Sirdar Gurbachan Singh is the son of Sirdar Thakur Singh, himself an Extra Assistant Commissioner, and representative of the famous Sindhanwalia family, to which Maharajah Dhullip Singh belonged. Mul Raj as the most distinguished English scholar in Northern India should have been appointed to the Civil Service.

SATURDAY, 17TH JANUARY.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Englishman*, who assumes the *nom de guerre* of Cosmopolite, and who says that he had never served in Behar, returns to the question of the Bengali in Behar. He admits that we have written in "a judicial spirit," and yet he thinks that there is something "Machiavellian" in what we have written. Possibly so. But he adduces nothing new to controvert our position. He simply says that the Bengalis monopolize office in Behar, but he does not deny that they cannot be easily replaced by Beharis. A controversy with such a writer, who simply begs the question, is labour thrown away.

NEWS was received at Bombay on Monday last of the capture by the Police in the Satara District of Tatya Mukaji, the last and most formidable of the dakait leaders. He and his gang are taken, and Tatya is wounded.

THE ENGLISHMAN understands that a few weeks ago, the Maharajah of Hatwa made an offer to the Government of India, through the Goverment of Bengal, to give a sum of Rs. 50,000 towards the expenses of the war in Afghanistan. As in other instances, the Government of India felt bound to decline the offer; so the Maharajah, rather than not make any contribution towards the war, gave a sum of Rs. 5,000, which has been laid out through the army clothing agency, in warm clothing for the troops on service, which has already been forwarded.

THE SAME JOURNAL states that the excavations for the foundations of the new offices to be built on the south side of Fairlie Place have discovered some remains of the old fort of Calcutta, which should prove of interest to antiquaians. Almost the whole of one bastion has been uncovered, and agrees with an old plan of the fort published many years ago. The workmanship of the walls shows that in the matter of cement manufacture there has been no progress in modern times, for though the shell lime used has not beenhalf-burnt, it is so tenacious that steel wedges have to be used to break up the walls. Correct plans of these interesting remains are being taken, before the work of destruction is carried out.

OUR HARE STREET CONTEMPORARY administers a dignified reproof to the *Pioneer* for its insolent and malicious insinuations about the authorship of certain articles in his paper about the agricultural operations of Mr. Buck. If the *Pi* had any qualms of

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conscience, it should at once make an *amende honorable*.

THIS MORNING'S *Gazette of India* contains the report of the Indian Law Commission on the new Codes. It is a very able paper. We hope to review it at leisure.

THE ENGLISHMAN has received the following telegram from Bombay :

Bombay, January 16th.—Surmises point to the possibility of Sir Richard Temple either proceeding to Calcutta to relieve the Viceroy or to Westminister to consult on Afghan affairs. The Hon'ble Sir Ashley Eden will come to Bombay. Sir R. Temple at present expects to proceed to Kandahar.

We do not know what ground there is for this rumour.

THERE WERE 225 deaths in Calcutta during the week ending 10th January, of which 15 were from cholera, 3 from small-pox, 79 from fever, 22 from bowel complaints, 18 from pthisis and asthma, 11 from spleen diseases, 14 from tetanus, and the rest from other causes. Nine children were still-born and 8 persons died from old age. Among non-Asiatics and mixed races the deaths were 10.

THE DOG AND CAT SHOW of the *Indian Charivari* is decidedly more successful than what was held at the Zoo the other day. The figures are well executed, and can be easily identified. Suppose a native paper had perpetrated this piece of joke, exhibiting the Viceroy and his colleagues as cats and dogs, would that paper have been allowed to exist for a day? The *Charivari* is seldom offensive to the moral sense in its pictures or jokes, but the picture of Pot and Kettle in the last number violates that rule.

WE ARE sorry to record the death of Mr. Gribble, the Post Master General, Bengal, which melancholy event took place this morning. He was attacked with cholera of a most virulent type and did not survive more than twelve hours. He was a promising officer.

LAST THURSDAY night there was a ball at Government House. The writer of the week in this evening's *Englishman* says, "a more mixed lot it has seldom been my lot to see." We are told that only one native gentleman, the Maharaja of Kuch Behar, was invited. We did not know that imperialism and exclusivism were synonimous terms.

WE HAVE to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the under-mentioned publications [and periodicals : —1. Finance and Revenue Accounts and Miscellaneous Statistics relating to the Finances of British India, Part II. from 1st April 1870 to 31st March 1878. 2. Registers of Original Meteorological Observations in 1879, revised and corrected up to January 1879. 3. Annual Report of the Baksha Government aided Vernacular school for 1878. 4. Indian Telegraph Guide No. V. Part I. and II. corrected up to 1st January 1880. 5. Calcutta Review No. 139, January 1880. 6. Messrs. A. J. Parker and Co.'s Illustrated Price List of types, presses &c., for January 1880. 7. Mary Carpenter Series in Bengali —Probhandha-Kusum, by Rajanikant Gupta. 8. Ditto. Second Daughter-in-law (a story) by Sivanath Sastri. 9. Mahabharut in Bengali, Santi Purva, published and distributed *gratis* by Protapchunder Roy. 10. Chattra Sikha or Elementary Reading lessons in Bengali. By Bissessur Chuckerbutty B. A. 11. Kanchi Kaveri or the Captive Princess—a tale of Orissa in Bengali verse, by Rungolal Banerjea.

WE TAKE from the morning papers the following telegrams of the week :

London, January 11th—The latest advices from South America state that a revolt has broken out among the Bolivian troops at Tacna. Two chiefs on the Gold Coast have ceded their seaboard to the British Government, who, it is believed, intend to acquire Popos and Aghwey. News has been received that cousins of Abdul Rahman have fled to Samarkand and that they have crossed the frontier

12th.—The *Times* in a leading article announces that the ill-feeling between Germany and Russia continues and adds that Germany is suspicious of France. The *Times* urges settlement of the Afghan question so as to leave England free in European questions.

15th.—Disastrous floods have occurred at Saint Kits in the West Indies, and 200 people have been drowned.

16th—The first Lord of the Admiralty, in a speech at Sutton yesterday, said that the policy of the Government in Afghanistan was embodied in the treaty of Gandamak. He disavowed any intention of annexation, but recognised the necessity of holding a certain position The people of Afghanist n, he said, would have to be governed by their own Sirdars A memorial to Sir Louis Cavagnari is to be placed in Christ's Hospital. Obituary—Major-General Scudamore,

16th—The Cunard line is organising a service between Liverpool and Bombay, and the first steamer will sail on the 14th February

Wednesday January 14th—The closing price of Silver to day was 52 5 16. Market weak. At the sale of Council Bills tenders at 18 1-8 received 15½ per cent and all above that in full. Price of Enfaced Government of India Paper Four per cents 77¾ Four-and-a-half per cents 85. It was notified that £450,000 of bills would be offered next week

St. Petersburg, January 11th—In the Russian Budget for 1880 the revenue and expenditure are equal. The war and naval budgets are increased by eleven millions of roubles. The *Golos* recommends the gradual cession of Kuldja in order to avoid disturbances on the frontier.

12th.—The Russian Government explains that the massing of troops in Poland is merely a result of the pacification of Turkey

16th.—The *Invalide Russe* contradicts the statement that Russian troops are being concentrated on the German frontier, and adds that the Russian army is at present below its peace footing. An official contradiction is given to the news of an affray between Russian and German officers at Kalisch.

Constantinople January 14th—The Minister of Police. who was accused of, but denied, ordering the arrest of Mollahs, has received the Cordon or the Order of the Medjidi

Rome January 14th—Garibaldi's marriage with Signora Raimondi has been invalidated by the Court

Vienna January 14th—In discussing the fighting capacity of England, the Austrian Press take into account the introduction in case of war, of Indian troops

Cairo, January 16th—The Egyptian Budget has been published. The revenue amounts to £8,590,000, £4,500,000 of which are available towards payment of the debt. The report of the Controller General of the public debt fixes the rate of interest at four per cent rising to five per cent. The Moukabala tax is abolished, and all debts prior to 1880 are to be settled by liquidation, which will be subject to sanction of the European Powers. Tribute to the Porte is the first charge on the revenue

INDIAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE CULTIVATION OF SCIENCE.

(210, Bow-Bazar Street.)

GENERAL INTRODUCTORY LECTURE by the Very Rev. Father Lafont, S. J., C. I. E., on Thursday, the 22nd Inst., at 7½ P. M.

LECTURE by Babu Tara Prasanna Roy on Saturday, the 24th Inst., at 3 P. M.

Subject :—General Properties of the Metals.

The Hindoo Patriot

MONDAY, JANUARY 19, 1880.

THE REIGN OF TERROR IN KABUL.

THERE has been a double Reign of Terror in Kabul. The first was enacted by the Affghan troops, and the second is enactedunder the orders of General Roberts. The Kabul correspondent of the *Pioneer* says, "every house belonging to Sirdars known to favour the British has been *looted*, and in the bazaars all the shops are gutted except those of the Mahomedans. Doors and windows broken in ; walls knocked down ; all wood-work destroyed ; floors dug up, and property carried off : these are the signs of the Reign of Terror lately instituted among the Kizil-Bashes and Hindoos. The search for treasure was carried out in a systemetic way, and the *loot* now in possession of Kohistanis, Ghilzais, and other tribesmen must be worth many lakhs. Two lakhs of treasure belonging to Hashim Khan alone, are said to have been seized, while the Hindoos complain of being utterly ruined." Let us turn to the other side of the shield. The same correspondent writes : "The villages contain many men who fought against us, and hereafter we shall visit them with our flying column. Every village within five or ten miles of the city will be burnt, and it is only by these stern reprisals that we can at all convince the people that we shall no longer give them an opportunity of abusing our consideration. The Mahomedan population of Kabul joined Mahomed Jan almost to a man, thinking the British rule was at end, and now these citizens, whose homes we spared when we came among them in the flush of success, are hurrying away in anticipation of the reprisals we shall inflict. The time has gone by for weak sentimentality : military law alone should now guide Sir F. Roberts in his dealings with the people, for it has been proved beyond question that to act humanely is merely to encourage the Affghans on their behalf that we are unequal to controlling them." Again : "If we are to hold Kabul—and it is now ten times more imperious than it ever was before, for to retire would be to acknowledge that we have failed in our occupation, and dare not risk another reverse—we must hold it by our bayonets and not by our rupees. Half-measures will only imperil our safety : to put trust in Affghan cunning and be guided by Affghan insincerity is only to risk the lives of our soldiers. Those soldiers have done all that soldiers can do, and may well look to their commanders to make success once obtained sure and stable. We lost less than 100 men in capturing Kabul ; we have lost nearly four times that number in fifteen days' fighting after we had occupied the place for two months. There must be no longer a state of false security ; for it is not improbable that the *jehad* will be revived before the winter is over, and the *moollahs* may again influence the religious fanaticism of the people against us. If we now, by the sternest reprisals, overawe the country about Cabul, there may be less chance of the new *jehad* succeeding, and every soldier in the force hopes that the next month will see all the villages which joined against us in flames, and part, at least, of Cabul levelled to the ground."

We cannot say, how far this writer reflects the opinion of the military authorities in Affghanisthan, but if they should seek to introduce a Reign of Terror, the end of the struggle must be very—very far off. Lord Lytton spoke in excellent spirit, when his Lordship unfolded the policy of the future in Affghansthan in his New Year's Day speech. His Lordship said : "Gentlemen, it is my most earnest hope that the completeness of the success recently achieved by General Roberts may tend to the prevention of further bloodshed, by promoting the submission of the *enemy*, facilitating the gradual pacification of the country and thus enabling General Roberts to exercise that clemency, which the British Government must ever desire to extend to a defeated *foe*." It will be observed that Lord Lytton properly distinguished the character of the contest in Affghanisthan. His Lordship did not call the Affghans, who have been up in arms against us, *rebels*, but our *enemy*. Whatever their crime in our eyes, it cannot be denied that they have been defending their hearth and home, their liberty and honor. Surely they are not rebels in any sense of the term. But General Roberts in his first occupation of Kabul had pronounced them as rebels to Amir Yakub Khan's Government, though the Amir was to all intents and purposes a State-prisoner in our camp. He executed a number of men on that plea, including some men of note. On re-occupying Kabul he has executed fifteen more men. The Press Commissioner's message of the 9th instant thus represents this act : "The fifteen men who were executed at Kabul before the publication of General Roberts' amnesty of the 26th, were all found guilty, either of having been concerned in the massacre of the Resident and party or of the murder of our wounded soldiers, or of treacherous attacks on soldiers." Another telegram says : "The Affghans proved to have shared *in the late rising* will be executed as rebels *de facto* against the Government of the country being warned by the Proclamation of October 1st at Kabul." Referring to this telegram an ENGLISH JUDGE in the columns of the *Statesman* justly remarks : "In the name of civilization, I appeal to Lord Lytton as the representative of the great English nation to redeem his pledge, and put an end to this murderous quibbling. Rebels ! Constructive treason by Proclamation to the *de facto* Government of a belligerent invader ! Glyn and Maynard would have been ashamed of such a plea. The head of the Government describes them, and properly, as enemies ; the Provost Marshall in the field executes them as traitors." A general amnesty has been proclaimed, and we hope Lord Lytton will rigorously enforce his orders on this subject. A policy of indiscriminate vengeance will not do. It will only exasperate the Affghans, and add fuel to the fire. The example of Lord Canning in this respect teaches a salutary lesson. Compare the state of things in British India in 1857-58, and with the same in Affghanstan at present. In British India the soldiery had mutinied against the constituted Government ; they were the servants of the State, and they were joined by some budmashes, who were its subjects, and yet "Clemency Canning" did not execute them wholesale. But the Affghans are neither the servants nor subjects of the British Government. There is no constituted ruler in Affghansthan, and so the Affghans owe no allegiance to any lawful authority. They look upon the British troops as the invaders of their country, and they have every right to oppose them. They are fighting for their own independence, and though we as subjects of the British Government, whose destinies are bound up with those of our rulers, earnestly wish success to British arms wherever they may extend, we cannot forget that the present anarchy in Affghansthan is due to our aggressive policy, and that no brave and independent nation could fairly be expected to tamely submit to foreign invasion. But it is one thing to beat the Affghans in fair fight,

and another thing to hang them for raising their arms against us. What did the Germans do in France during the Franko-Prussian war or even the Russians during the Russo-Turkish war? We are exceedingly glad to observe that Lord Lytton takes a right view of the opposition of the Affghans to our arms, and we believe the general amnesty, which has been granted to the Affghans in arms, is due to his benevolent instincts. But we humbly and earnestly hope that his Lordship will see to the proper fulfilment of his generous policy.

SIR JOHN STRACHEY'S APOSTACY.

IN THE debate on the License Tax Bill in the Vice-regal Council Sir John Strachey declared: "My Lord, I often read in the newspapers that one of Sir John Strachey's most mischievous delusions is his persistent preference of direct to indirect taxation in India, and that his constant desire is to substitute the former for the latter. My Lord, every man's motives are best known to himself; but, if language be any indication of motive, I may ask my critics to point out any single occasion on which I have said anything of the kind. I affirm, not only that I have never, either in public or in private, maintained any such doctrine, but that no such idea has ever entered into my head. If in formerly approving the imposition of the income-tax and other forms of direct taxation, and in regretting their loss, I have erred, I have erred in company with many of the wisest and most experienced of Indian statesmen, among whom I will now name one only, Lord Lawrence, my honoured and lamented master." We are quite willing to give credit to Sir John Strachey for this avowal, but we hope he will pardon us if we say that the whole tendency of his financial policy has been the increase of direct taxation. Sir John is the author of the decentralization system, and the introduction of that system has been followed by the increase of direct taxation. It has led to the imposition of local cesses throughout the Bengal Presidency. In his Budget-speech of 1877 Sir John reviewed the course of taxation proposed for local purposes. The first of the proposed measures for theNorth-Western Provinces,he said, "will be a not very extensive amendment of Act XVIII. of 1871, which provides for the levy of rates on land for local purposes. The second measure was the imposition of a light License Tax on trades and dealings in the North-Western Provinces." Sir John remarked, "the Bill that will be laid before the Council is taken, in great measure, from a Bill proposed by Sir William Muir when he was Lieutenant-Governor in 1871, under the belief that it would be necessary to impose fresh taxation for provincial purposes: that Bill was introduced into this Council by Mr. Inglis, and passed through Committee; but the Lieutenant-Governor came to the conclusion that additional taxation was after all not necessary, and the Bill was dropped." But Sir John Strachey imposed what Sir William Muir had abandoned as unnecessary. Similar burdens were laid upon Bengal. In the same budget speech Sir John said: "I hope that, so far as the immediate demands of the Supreme Government are concerned,there may be no necessity for throwing on the Province generally the whole of this new demand; but, on the other hand, it must be remembered that the obligations which have been placed on the Local Government will, unless the income from the works be rapidly developed, have an undoubted tendency to increase. It must also be remembered that there are new works of extreme importance urgently required in the interests of the people of Bengal for which, under the system we are now inaugurating, the Government of India will not make itself responsible. Whatever legislation may be necessary will take place, not in this Council, but in that of the Lieutenant-Governor, and it would be improper in me to refer in detail to the measures which His Honor may think fit to initiate: any schemes for new taxation must of course first receive the sanction of the Supreme Government. It is hoped that the Government of Bengal will avail itself, as far as possible, of existing modes of raising revenue, and endeavour to extend and expand them, rather than have recourse to new and unfamiliar systems of taxation, and that it will be able to carry out all necessary measures through its present establishments: even if it were possible to devise new forms of taxation theoretically better than the forms which already exist, it would still be wiser to adhere to systems understood by the people, rather than adopt innovations which might cause dissatisfaction and apprehension, and which might lead to oppression through the creation of new collecting and assessing machinery." And the result of this policy of local finance was the increase of local rates and cesses, which are but forms of direct taxation. The distinction between imperial and local taxation is nominal. This was admitted by Sir John himself in his Budget speech of 1877. He said: "Now, the Government is not so foolish as to imagine that there is any essential distinction between provincial and imperial taxation, or between provincial and imperial expenditure: when we talk of throwing upon the Local Governments new responsibilities for increasing the public revenues; or of relieving our finances by making provincial certain obligations which have hitherto been imperial; we are not so ostrich-like, or so dishonest, as to imagine or to profess, that, by any juggle of names, we can alter the nature of new taxation and make it less burdensome to the people; or that the actual expenditure of the Empire is diminished, when we say that charges for certain classes of works, which have hitherto been imperial, shall henceforth be provincial; indeed, in the Accounts as now remodelled, no distinction whatever is made between imperial and provincial revenue and expenditure." So taxes for imperial and provincial purposes mean all the same, and in the name of local finance direct taxation was increased in the shape of the Provincial Public Works Cess.

Let us take the other side of the question. While direct taxation has been increased, indirect taxes have been reduced. The salt tax has been reduced in Bengal and the North-Western Provinces resulting in a loss of 60 lacs of revenue. The cotton duties have been remitted, causing a loss of a quarter of a million of revenue per annum. Of course plausible pleas were set forth for these measures. It was the equalization of the salt duties, which led to the reduction of the duties in Bengal and the North-Western Provinces. Regarding the cotton duties Sir John regretted in 1877 that he could not then abolish those duties. He said: "I regret it, personally, because, as the Council are aware, I am no recent convert to the policy which has been laid down, but have been, for many years past, one of those who have advocated the abolition of these duties at the earliest possible opportunity." On the other hand Sir John "regretted" the repeal of the Income tax.

Now, what do the above facts disclose? Can Sir John Strachey lay his hand upon his heart and say that he did not advocate direct taxation? It is all very well for him to say now that he is no advocate of direct taxation, but a public man should be Judged not by his words but by his acts. If his acts do not tally with his words, surely the latter must be discounted. Even in his recent declaration he said: "No man knew India better than Lord Lawrence, and never was there a man who would have more strongly and indignantly refused his consent to measures which he thought must entail injustice and oppression on the people. He believed—and I believe—that there are some classes of the community which have borne no proper part of the public burdens, although no classes are better able than they to bear their share; that it is by direct taxation alone that they can be reached; and that with reasonably good administration, which it is certainly within our power to secure, there is no necessity whatever for any gross abuses in the assessment and collection of taxes of this kind. If we could make these classes contribute in any other way to the necessities of the State, without adding to the burdens of others who already contribute in fair proportion to their means, we should be most glad to do so; but this is impossible. We impose direct taxation upon them, not because we prefer direct taxation to indirect, but because we must tax them directly or not at all." But the question really becomes one of direct *versus* indirect taxation, when on the one hand indirect taxes are remitted and direct taxes are substituted. Take for instance the cotton duties. It was the richer classes, who were really paying those duties, but they have been relieved in one form, which was after all the least objectionable, and burdened in another form, that is to say the License tax, which is the most obnoxious. To be consistent, Sir John should give up the idea of direct taxation altogether, if he really believes that it is not suited to the circumstances of the country.

DR. HUNTER ON INDIAN FINANCE.

DR. HUNTER'S lecture on Indian Finance at Birmingham, though a part of his programme for the defence of the Government of India, was conceived in a spirit not altogether unfair to the people of India. He evidently finds that the current of public opinion is too strong for him, and so he sets himself afloat with it. He admits that great reforms must before long take place in the administration of India. He sees that two great political forces are set to work. He says, "British rule in the East is confronted for the first time by a genuine Public Opinion in India, and at the same moment its acts are more and more closely scrutinized by Public Opinion in England. Two new sets of influences have thus been brought to bear upon the Indian Government—influences which down to the time when India passed to the Crown, were scarcely felt but which are every day more powerfully asserting themselves in the management of that country." This is a very important admission, and if Indian questions be scrutinized by Indian officials with a due regard to public opinion, they cannot blink at the truth altogether. Dr. Hunter cannot shut his eyes to the march of intellect in India. With half-suppressed regret he writes: "As regards the first of these new forces, Native Public Opinion, we are but reaping what we have sown. We have planted schools and colleges all over the land. We must now be content to reckon with the educated critical intelligence which we ourselves have developed. We have nurtured the youth of India upon text-books filled with noble passages from Milton and Burke. We have now to deal with the aspirations which that free-born eloquence has inspired. We have held up as examples to the rising generation of Hindus, our Pyms and Hampdens and the heroes of British liberty. We have formed their ideal of public duty upon the model of the great constitutional statesmen whom Macaulay loved to paint. We have perpetually placed before their eyes our own free England as the pattern of a self-governed people, and we have inflamed their imaginations by the stirring words of the great political orators of our day." The change which Dr. Hunter pictures forth is certainly a great fact, of which the British nation ought to feel proud. It is not a matter of sorrow or regret. But as Dr. Hunter proceeded he touched the right chord. He remarked, "the children whom we have trained in these ideas are now the grown up men with whom the Indian Administration has to deal." And these "grown up men" now guide public opinion in India, backed by a phalanx of educated young men, who, though not in the front, mould the masses to their habits of thinking. Dr. Hunter admitted that this new political force in India cannot and ought not to be put down. He said:

> I do not believe that a people, numbering one-sixth of the whole inhabitants of this globe, and whose aspirations have been nourished from their earliest youth on the strong food of English liberty, can be permanently denied a voice in the government of their country. I do not believe that races among whom we raise a gross revenue of 60 millions sterling, and into whom we have instilled the maxim of no taxation without representation as the fundamental right of a people, can be permanently excluded from a share in the management of their finances. I do not believe it practicable to curtail, for long, the right of the freest criticism on their rulers, to 200 millions of British subjects who have the speeches of Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Bright at this moment ringing in their ears. During seven centuries the Indian races bore the yoke of successive invaders. They suffered in silence. Our State education in India, and the great examples of English history in time past, and of English public men in our own day, have taught the dumb to speak, and we can no longer ask them to remain dumb. It is as if you planted a palm-tree in a glass house, and watered and tended it till it grew to the roof and then banded it over with iron girders to keep it from growing any higher. Gentlemen, we have planted such a tree, the tree of political aspirations in India. We have watered it from the rivers of Western knowledge, we have thrown open the windows of its glass house, and let in the fresh breezes of English liberty to give

vigour and nutriment to its sap. We have watched with pride its growth as the latest and fairest product of our national genius for Colonial rule. That tree has very nearly reached the roof. You may for a time keep it down with bands of iron, and so stunt it, and bring decay upon the tips of its leaves and distort the straightness of its stem. But unless you give free play to its growth, the day will come when either its top will burst through the roof, or you will have to cut down with sharp steel the fair tree which your own hands have planted. Gentlemen, I say, while there is still time, take off the roof.

Well and nobly said. The political aspirations of educated India must have vent, and the great leaders of the British nation will not allow them to be smothered or suppressed. If the Indian officials are wiser in their day, they should change their tactics. We observe that Dr. Hunter has already taken a warning. The sentiments, which we have quoted above, shew that Dr. Hunter, though he considers it his official duty to support the Government whose salt he eats, will not do gross injustice to the people, from whose sweat the salt really comes.

Dr. Hunter explained to his Birmingham audience the defects of the Indian system of public accounts. He said that the main difficulty in understanding Indian Accounts arises from the efforts which have been made to present those Accounts in the form most easily intelligible to the English people. The East India Company was a great merchant and manufacturer and did its book-keeping on the mercantile model. When India passed in 1858 to the Crown, rapid changes were introduced in the Indian Accounts with a view to exhibiting them on the same method as the English Public Accounts. Under the old Indian system, the cost of collecting any branch of the revenue was more or less rigidly deducted from the proceeds, and only the net result was shown in the account. In the same way, any receipts under a certain heading of expenditure were deducted from the total expenditure under that heading, and only the net outlay was shown. Under the new system, the whole gross collections of revenue, and the whole gross expenditure, of whatever sort, are shown in the account. And this system he says conveys wrong impressions of the real position of Indian Finance. But Dr. Hunter is mistaken if he thinks that the system of accounts lies at the abnormal condition of Indian Finance. If expenditure has enormously increased, if superfluous appointments have been created for the sake of serving brothers, cousins and nephews, if money has been wasted on unprofitable canals and railways, if public buildings have been erected at great expense which have not stood even one season, and if taxes have been multiplied to cover this waste and enormous increase of expenditure, surely no justification can be made for all this by pointing to the new system of accounts. Dr. Hunter generalizes and says that the Government of India does not simply govern but carries on vast mercantile transactions. He remarks: "The Indian Government is the largest landed proprietor in the world, and last year it derived 20 millions sterling from this source. The Indian Government is the greatest manufacturer in the world, and last year it derived over 9 millions sterling from the sale of its opium. The Indian Government is the greatest water-company in the world, and last year it derived close on a million sterling from its irrigation and 'ordinary public works.' The Indian Government is the greatest railway owner and railway manager in the world, and last year it derived from this source over 6½ millions sterling." Again: "The Indian Government is also a great banker, and received last year half a million of interest as great life insurance and annuity company, in which capacity its receipts last year exceeded half a million sterling; a great exchange broker, under which head over half a million sterling is entered in its revenue returns as gains (its losses appearing in another account); a great contractor for keeping the peace among foreign or feudatory States, who pay it three-quarters of a million in tribute; a great retailer of beer to the British soldier and a salesman of military stores, which items contribute nearly a million to its revenue accounts; a great public carrier, both postal and otherwise, and a great telegraph owner, under which headings it derives over one million sterling a year." True, but all these functions the Government of India performs as Government. The Government is the landlord in India, and its settlement operations are fraught with serious consequences to the people of India. It has the monopoly of opium, and free trade in that article is non-existent. It makes canals and irrigation channels, and they have been a serious burden upon the revenues of the country. It is the largest employer of labour on the Indian continent, and as the employment of labour by it is not regulated by the laws of commercial investment, the ultimate loss if any falls upon the revenue. Thus in presenting some "aspects of Indian finance" as Dr. Hunter has done, he has we repeat committed a radical mistake by referring the defects in the financial system to the new system of public accounts. We will notice hereafter his remarks on the Indian Import duties.

INDIAN AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

WE cannot sufficiently admire Sir Arthur Hobhouse for lending his well cultured mind to the elucidation of Indian questions. He is peculiarly fitted to throw light upon them. He is not a gushing young man; what he says is the outcome of a large experience, and a sober judgment. He was for some years associated with the Government of India, and possesses a thorough knowledge of the working of Indian administration. He has broad and generous sympathies, and takes an enlightened view of England's duty to India. At Chelsea he delivered a lecture on Indian affairs, and propounded some noble doctrines regarding their management. He said, "England being invested with a supreme power in India, the most ignoble course for her to take would be to deal with that country as a something to be used for her own aggrandizement, or a card, to be played in a game of ambition or rivalry with her neighbours. For a time, certainly, India was so treated after her acquisition by the English Crown; but Lord Cornwallis, perhaps the greatest Governor-General India had ever had, took a different view, and it was not until late years that his policy was departed from. All this showed the importance of being careful in the management of India, and it must be admitted that much had been done in the direction of reform, particularly as far as education was concerned; but much yet remained to be done, and this especially as regarded the effect which the retention of India as a possession of the Crown would have upon this country." He continued: "On this point he was clear that if England did her best to use India for the sake of the people governed, it would raise her in the scale of nations; if the Indian Empire was used in an ignoble and selfish fashion England must be degraded." If India was a burden to England in the sense that its Government required constant vigilance, constant expenditure of energy, and might at any moment require expenditure of material resources, still, he remarked, "any task, if nobly performed, was a noble one, and the great danger was lest England should be led, as so many countries had been led, to desire empire for the mere sake of being or seeming to be great folks; of being richer, of boasting about the number of our subjects, or about the extent of our territories, or for any other notion of vulgar and material grandeur. Such a passion might be very strong, but it was a base and an insatiable one." He said that the British colonies were self-governing communities, but the only large and important country, which was held in subjection, was India, where, he remarked, "we had to exercise a rule which, though tempered by defined laws and judicial institutions, was, as regarded the relations between the English Parliament and the Indian people, a despotic rule." He went on:

In that country England was very strong, and her subject and neighbours very weak,. In that country England was always under the temptation, overpowering to weak or violent men, or taking the course, so easy for the moment, so fraught with peril for the future, of encroaching on liberty because it gave some trouble, and on a neighbour because his possessions lay convenient to us. From that country would the Nemesis surely come if England indulged the lust of acquisition without regard to justice. He thought the possession of India was a great peril to us when we used it for the purposes of greed and ambition; and that by reason of its far greater magnitude, it would become a far greater peril to us if we so used it again. When he composed the greater part of his address he expressed a hope that the Imperial instincts, of which they were told would prove not to be the ordinary and vulgar lust of dominion for its own sake. His then hopes had since become fears. The Government were slipping into the familiar vices of despotism; for they were secret, suspicious, and arbitrary. The taxes of India were being manipulated, not for the benefit of Indians, but for the benefit of Englishmen. (Hear, hear.) Moreover, good faith was not observed about the taxes. They found that one year taxes of a very onerous description were laid on for the ostensible purpose of forming an insurance fund against famines, and under the most solemn pledges that they should never be used for any other purpose; and the next year they were taken partly to make up for the remission of the cotton duties and partly to pay for the iniquitous war with the Afghans. (Hear, hear.) All these things were applauded as vigour by the friends of arbitrary government but they seemed to him acts of weakness which made him tremble. It seemed to him that the Government was drifting away from the sound principle of governing India with a single eye to the benefit of the Indians, and were thinking too much of the benefit to Englishmen. If so, it was wrong and unless it was disapproved by the conscience of the majority of this country and corrected in time, it would lead England into disaster. The Government seemed to be set on these things, and they and their supporters stigmatized all objectors as disloyal and unpatriotic. Appeals to them were of no use. The only remedy for wrongs of this kind was to bring them into the light of day, and subject them to the free air of public criticism. It was a difficult matter to do so; but in that light and air he was confident that whatever there might be of evil would wither away.

These were noble words, but they have not gone unchallenged. General Strachey, who seems to be the champion of the Government of India in England, has taken up the gauntlet, and written a reply to Sir Arthur Hobhouse in the columns of the *Times*. He calls Sir Arthur "disloyal and unpatriotic," and condescends to shew that the remission of the cotton duties was done for the good of India, and that there was no breach of faith in the abolition of the Famine Insurance Fund. With regard to the first he says, "the Government of India had declared that this reduction was for the benefit of India, and that opinion has been upheld by a majority of the Council of India, on every occasion on which the subject has been under discussion during the last four or five years. It has likewise been supported by repeated votes of the House of Commons." But did the Government of India as a body vote for the reduction of the cotton duties? The reader is well acquainted with the facts of the case. General Norman we are glad to see has corrected General Strachey in the *Times*. He invites public attention to the Parliamentary Blue-book on the subject. Therein, he writes, "the reader will see that the majority of the Government of India held exactly the contrary opinion to that attributed to that Government by General Strachey, and that it was only owing to the Viceroy; by a rare exercise of authority, overruling this Council, that that abolition was brought about." In the Council of India too, he observes, "it will be seen that, out of 13 members who voted on the subject, seven were against the measure; and a majority the other way was only arrived at by Lord Cranbrook having the power to record two votes—one on the division, and another, or casting vote, as President. General Strachey, too, must be aware that it was only owing to a very unusual occurrance that notwithstanding Lord Cranbrook's vote there was not a distinct majority the other way." So much for the reduction of the cotton duties.

As for the Famine Insurance Fund, General Strachey admits that what the Government of India has done may be thought injudicious as certain expressions of members of the Government may be pointed to as having been incautious or liable to misconception. And yet he says, "to suggest, as Sir A. Hobhouse is reported to have done that "solemn pledges" having been given one year for an "ostensible purpose," they were deliberately set aside in the next to admit of the "remission of the Cotton Duties," and to pay for the "iniquitous Afghan war," is what I can only term a deliberate misrepresentation of the facts." We are sick of discussing this subject. We have repeatedly quoted the words of the Viceroy and of Sir John Strachey himself to shew that the object of the License tax was to provide for a Famine Insurance Fund; this was declared in the preamble to the Bengal License Tax Act, and when the fund was diverted to other purposes, what was it but a direct violation of the "solemn pledges" given? We will just quote one paragraph from his brother's speech at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 27th December 1877:

So far, however, as we can now speak for the future the Government of India intends to keep this million and a half as an insurance against Famine alone. In saying this I should explain that we do not contemplate the constitution of any separate statutory fund, as such a course would be attended with many useless and inconvenient complications, without giving any real security. Unless, then, it should be proved hereafter by experience that the annual appropriation of a smaller sum from our Revenues will give to the country the protection which it requires, we consider that

the estimates of every year ought to make provision for religiously applying the sum I have mentioned to this sole purpose, and I hope that no desire to carry out any administrative improvement, however urgent, or any fiscal reform, however wise, will tempt the Government to neglect this sacred trust.

General Strachey may use any amount of "hard words" he pleases, but they cannot disprove broad statements like the above. He takes exception to the character given to the Government of India by Sir Arthur Hobhouse. He says that "the measures referred to have been carried out in the ordinary forms prescribed by law for conducting the business of the Government of India and in no other, and have been the subject of continued discussion by the public Press both in India and England, as well as by Parliament. If epithets are to be thus applied our language ceases to have any meaning." But were "ordinary forms" observed when the Viceroy overruled His Council in the matter of the cotton duties, and the Famine InsuranceFund quietly done away with by an executive order? General Strachey may write clever letters in defence of his brother, for after all it is that brother's arbitrary policy, for which the Government of India is really suffering in public estimation, he cannot make black white. Happily the public mind in England is gradually awakening to the gravity of the real situation in India.

THE RAILWAY CONFERENCE.

THE long-talked-of Railway Conference has at last assembled. General Trevor, Director-General of State Railways and Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in the Railway Branch of the Public Works Department has been appointed President, and Mr. Bradford Leslie, the able Agent of the East Indian Railway, the Vice-President of the Conference. The Conference will deal with various technical matters relating to the working of Railways. In these matters the general public cannot feel any interest. But the question of developing the goods and passenger traffic on Indian Railways is a subject in which the public is materially interested; and we trust this subject will occupy the careful and attentive consideration of the Conference now sitting in the Public Works Secretariat.

It is well known that Indian Railways have failed to attract *all* the traffic of the country through which they pass; and so far as the carriage of bulky goods is concerned, they have not been able to compete with rivers and high ways. Although the East Indian Railway runs almost parallel with the Ganges from Howrah to Cawnpore, the boat traffic on that river still maintains its ground. Goods are even now despatched in common country carts from Lahore to Amritsar, from Delhi to Saharanpore and from Muttra to Agra, Hattras and Aligarh, even though all these places are connected by railroad. These facts have led many high authorities to doubt whether, in the carriage of bulky goods, the Indian Railways will ever be able to compete with rivers, and, for short distances, with roads. But we believe that with improved arrangements the Indian Railways can attract all the traffic of the country through which they pass. The average Anglo-Indian considers the Native merchants and traders as the most stupid people under the sun, inasmuch as they despatch their goods in boats or hackeries even where a railway is available. But there are many good reasons why the railway is not so popular with them as it ought to be. In the first place, the rates of freight which obtain on Indian Railways are very high—much higher than they should be. It therefore pays merchants to despatch their jute from Serajganj or their oil-seeds from Sarun to Calcutta in boats, instead of by the railway. And for short distances, such as between Lahore and Amritsar, Delhi and Meerut, Muttra and Aligarh on the one hand and Agra on the other, the despatch of cotton and other bulky articles in hackeries is positively advantageous in various ways. The use of a railway, doubtless, causes a saving of time; but the Native merchants need not care for it, in ordinary times. And against the saving of time are to be set many disadvantages. When goods have to go a short distance only, they reach their destination much sooner if sent in hackeries or boats than when despatched by railway. In the second place, thefts not unoften occur in goods sheds and in transit which subject the merchants to much inconvenience, loss, and trouble. True, they can obtain compensation for their losses by preferring a claim and substantiating it; but the process is attended with great delay and harassment. Native merchants would rather quietly pocket their small losses than go through the trouble and worry of obtaining compensation. From that trouble and worry they shrink. In the third place, the subordinate railway officials as a body, though there are certainly exceptions here and there among them as among others we refer to, are no more honest than subordinate revenue and public works or commissariat officials. There was a time when station-masters, in seasons of pressure, used to extort from merchants a fee of ten rupees per waggon. Although that scandalous state of things has now ceased to exist, yet it cannot be said that station-masters and goods clerks are now above corruption. It is sometimes supposed that the inclusion of railway officials under the class of "public servants" as defined in the Penal Code and the introduction of Government Railway Police have put a stop to extortion on the part of station-masters and goods clerks; but this is a great mistake. Corruption flourishes in the railway department as luxuriantly as it does in the Police, Revenue, Public Works and Commissariat Departments. It is not at all difficult to purchase the silence of the Government Railway Police. Where formerly the station-master or the goods clerk was content with a rupee, he must now charge two rupees, because one-half of his earnings must go to the Government Railway Police; otherwise he is not safe. Of course, we repeat, there are exceptions. In the fourth place, Native merchants who make use of railways in the despatch of their goods are not always treated with civility, by railway officials, European or Native. These officials, it is notorious, not unfrequently assume over-bearing and insulting airs towards poor Natives who come in contact with them in the course of business. It may seem incredible but it is nevertheless true, that the traffic on the Ganges is now larger than it was before the construction of the East Indian Railway. It will be in the recollection of the reader that Sir George Campbell, while Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, stationed a small establishment at Sahebgunj on the East Indian Railway for the purpose of registering, in a rough way, the Ganges-borne traffic. The statistics collected, if we remember rightly, conclusively shewed that the East Indian Railway had failed to compete with the Ganges in the carriage of the heavier descriptions of goods. The Railway Conference should devote its careful attention to the important question of developing the goods traffic on Indian railways by the removal of the evils we have just mentioned.

We next come to the passenger traffic. There can be no doubt that proper facilities are not at present given to respectable Native women to travel on Indian railways. Generally they avoid this mode of travelling if they can possibly do so. We have actually seen Native gentlemen take their wives and daughters in palkees even where a railway passes the route of journey. Now, what is the reason of this? The Englishman may sneer at the stupidily of Natives and laugh at the practice of keeping women in strict seclusion and privacy, which is in vogue in this country. But he must not forget that national habits, like national tastes, cannot be altered in a day. As long as things are what they are, the railway authorities must in the interests of the tax-payer, be made to accummodate their arrangements to Native customs and habits. Separate accommodation should in all cases, be provided for Native women. On some railways such as the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway and the State Railways, this is done satisfactorily, an entire carriage being reserved for Native women. But this excellent arrangement does not obtain on all the railway lines. Take for instance, the East Indian Railway. In every slow passenger train and in the mail train between Allahabad and Delhi *one* or at most *two* third-class compartments are reserved for Native women. This arrangement, to use the mildest expression, is a mere mockery. The accommodation provided is ridiculously inadequate to the needs of the travelling public. We really wonder how could the authorities of the East Indian Railway imagine that ten or twenty seats would be enough for Native female passengers. Yet the fact is as we have stated it to be. At least *one entire* third-class carriage and one compartment of an intermediate class carriage ought to be reserved for Native women. Then there should be female ticket collectors in all ticket-examining stations such as Burdwan, Mokameh, Mogul Serai, Cawnpore, Allahabad, Toondla &c., &c. At all hours of day and night male ticket-collectors peep into the women's reserved compartments, and, if any of the female passengers happen to have fallen asleep, awake them rudely for examining their tickets. All this which is so very disagreeable to the feelings of Native gentlemen can be easily avoided by a small additional expenditure. Again, separate waiting-rooms ought to be provided for female passengers, and greater facilities given for securing reserved accommodation in trains. Formerly, a third-class reserved compartment could at all times be had on the East Indian Railway on payment of six fares. But now a foolish restriction has been imposed in this matter. From 15th October to 14th March eight, and from 15th March to 14th October six fares are charged for a third-class reserved compartment. This regulation is quite arbitrary and unreasonable, and should be done away with at once. At all seasons and on all railways, whether guaranteed or state, a third-class reserved compartment ought to be provided on payment of six fares. If an entire third-class carriage with a bath-room attached to it were reserved for Native women in every train, and if female ticket-collectors were appointed to examine tickets of female passengers, the arrangement would be greatly appreciated by the Native public; and an impetus would be given to the development of female passenger traffic. We would earnestly direct the attention of the Railway Conference to this point. Again, it cannot be too carefully borne in mind that the third-class passengers constitute the very back-bone of the passenger traffic on Indian railways. The convenience and comfort of this class of passengers should be looked after. While so much is done for the 1st and 2nd class passengers, who do not form even 5 per cent of the total number of passengers, nobody thinks of the poor men and women whose limited means do not permit them to travel in the upper classes. Indian railways exist not for the sake of a handful of Europeans but for the benefit of teeming millions of the Indian people. Overcrowding in third-class carriages is a matter of frequent occurrence; and effectual steps ought to be taken to prevent it. Again, refreshment rooms should be provided for third-class passengers. Since the abolition of the *Mitralayas* respectable Native passengers have been subjected to great discomforts in travelling by the East Indian Railway. On every railway refreshment rooms should be opened for Native passengers.

The question of reducing the working expenses of Indian Railways guaranteed or State, should receive such consideration at the hands of the Conference as the importance of the subject demands. The working expenses of some of the railways, such as the great Indian Peninsula Railway, the Sind Punjab and Delhi Railway, and almost all the State Railways are very nigh absorbing more than 50 per cent of the total gross earnings. The management of the East Indian Railway, on the other hand, costs even less than 40 per cent of its gross receipts. We do not see why there should be such a great difference in the working charges of the various Indian Railways. It is evident that the cost of managing our railways can be materially reduced, if the cheaper Native agency be more extensively employed. In cases in which it has been *fairly* tried, the employment of the Native agency has proved a great success. Mr. James Caird has borne testimony to the sobriety and efficiency of the Native guards on the Bombay Baroda and Central Indian Railways. On the Muttra and the Hathras Light Railway, which is worked by a purely Native staff, the cost of train staff per mile is only 6 pies, while on the other railways the cost is sixfold or 3 annas per mile. Is there any reason why Native guards and drivers should not be more extensively employed on Indian Railways? It has been officially acknowledged that accidents and loss of goods on the

Muttra-Hattras Railway have been exceedingly rare during the four years that the line has been in operation; and yet the prejudice against Native guards and drivers is as strong as ever. Under the able management of Babu Ramgati Mookerjea, the Nulhati and Mutla Railways, which at one time did not earn even their working expenses, are now paying a percentage on their capital outlay. These are stubborn facts, and demonstrate the desirability of employing the cheap Native agency more extensively in the management of Indian Railways. In the matter of working expenses, the State Railways have been the greatest sinners. The guaranteed companies have a strong motive in securing an economical management of their lines; but the case with the State Railways is widely different. It has all the revenues of the Empire at its command to meet any deficit, which may result from the working of its railways.

Another important subject relating to Railway management, in which the general public is interested, is the question of Provident Funds for the employes of Guaranteed Railway Companies. We are aware that this question was discussed at the minor Railway Conference which assembled a few months ago under the presidency of Sir Andrew Clarke. Two schemes were on that occasion laid before the Conference; and these were referred to the Agents and Boards of Directors of all the Guaranteed Railways Companies for consideration. We hope the question will be set at rest in the Conference now sitting. It is high time that some suitable provision should be made for the old and faithful servants of the various Guaranteed Railway Companies in India. These men have nothing to look forward to in their old age. The Calcutta Municipality has adopted a scheme of pensions for its servants, and it is a great shame that large joint-stock companies which have constructed many thousand miles of railroad at an expenditure of nearly 100 millions sterling, should make no provision for their employes! We should be very sorry if the question of establishing Provident Funds for Railway employes is not finally and satisfactorily settled at the Conference now sitting.

THE LAST BENGAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

SIR ASHLEY EDEN strictly follows the injunctions of the Secretary of State in the preparation of his administration report. He does not discuss policy or principles of measures advocated or adopted by him; he is content with a bare narrative of facts. Of course one fact is worth a thousand speculations, but to the general reader a dry statement of facts is not attractive. Under the head of administrative changes we note the following: The Government of India decided during the year to transfer to the Government of Bengal the management of the affairs of the ex-King of Oudh and of the Mysore Princes, and the Agent to the Governor-General with the ex-King has since the close of the year placed himself under the orders of this Government. The abolition of the appointment of Political Agent of Hill Tipperah was carried into effect in October 1878, and a Native Assistant Political Agent, Subordinate to the Magistrate of Tipperah, who is *ex-officio* Political Agent, has since been stationed at Agurtollah. The new arrangement, it is said has worked satisfactorily. The Assistant and Joint Sessions Judgeship of Darjeeling and Julpigoree was abolished, the jurisdiction which it exercised over the two districts being transferred to the Judgship of Dinagepore and Rungpore respectively. The district of Maldah was transferred from the jurisdiction of the District and Sessions Judge of Dinagepore to that of the District and Sessions Judge of Rajshahye. In May 1879 Pubna and Bogra were formed into a Judgship with Head-quarters at Pubna, the Additional Judgship of Rajshye was abolished, and the Additional Judge appointed to the Judgship of Pubna and Bogra. The organization of the Educational Department was revised with the view of distributing more satisfactorily among the authorities concerned the supervision of the different branches of education, and defining more precisely the powers to be exercised by each. The inspecting staff was at the same time strengthened by the appointment of Assistant Inspectors in the four largest circles. A graded system of appointments was also introduced for the subordinate officers of the department. As regards internal administration the Survey operations resulted in an increased revenue of Rs. 60,000. The settlements carried out during the year were 536 in number, and the total revenue assessed was Rs. 2,68,681. The net increase of revenue obtained was Rs. 56,181. Fair progress was made in the settlements of the noabad lands of Chittagong, of the Government Estate of Khoordah, of the Western Dooars, and of the Darjeeling Terai jotes, all of which are of considerable importance. The total number of estates on the Revenue-roll was 148,234, of which 138,031 were permanently settled estates, 7,607 temporarily settled estates, 2,573 Government estates, and 23 ryotwari tracts. There was an increase of 1,803 in the number of permanently settled estates, owing to partitions effected during the year. The current land revenue demand of the year on all classes of estates was Rs. 3,69,94,283, against Rs. 3,68,95,967 in the previous year, and the collections amounted to Rs. 3,55,86,918 against Rs. 3,52,70,793. The total arrear demand was Rs. 22,20,355 against Rs. 20,73,191, and the collections were Rs. 16,55,725 against Rs. 14,94,873. The current and arrear collections together were Rs. 3,72,42,643, or 94·97 per cent. of the total demand, as compared with 94·34 per cent. in 1877-78. The land revenue was thus collected with clock-work regularity. The following is a statement of the revenues of Bengal both imperial and provincial during the past year:

Imperial.

HEADS OF REVENUE.	ACTUALS. 1877-78.	1878-79.	1878-79. Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I. Land Revenue	36855223	37523527	668304	.....
III. Forest	426227	416027	.....	10200
V. Assessed taxes ...	97	1721467	1721370	.....
VII. Customs...	11793967	9871960	.....	1922007
VIII. Salt	26663602	23633372	.....	3030230
IX. Opium	64328810	70061319	5732509	.....
XII. Post Office	1854464	.....	.....	1854464
XVII. Marine	246325	477389	231046	.....
XXI. Interest	839569	812557	.....	27012
XXII. Receipts in aid of superannuation, retired, and compassionate allowances	71102	65681	.....	5421
XXIII. Miscellaneous	307938	36789	.....	271149
XXXI. Gain by exchange on transactions with London.	35165	40227	5062	.....
Total.....	143422489	144660315	8358309	7120483

Provincial.

REVENUE.	Actuals of 1877-78, reclassified.	Actuals of 1878-79.	Better.	Worse.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Excise ...	6867888	7028263	628263	.....
Wards' rates ...	.....	70867	18867	.....
Customs ...	75029	89828	53828	.....
Salt ..	272408	124277	.....	95723
Stamps ...	10814517	10784690	934690	.....
Minor departments ...	118460	125440	92440	.....
Law and Justice ...	820072	1052014	323014	.....
Jail ...	688744	594008	.....	243992
Registration ...	661280	869834	218834	.....
Police ...	422282	431763	74763	.....
Marine ...	1457423	1176486	92486	.....
Education ...	519604	475530	1530	.....
Medical ...	159222	195594	32594	.....
Stationery and Printing ...	99196	109938	46938	.....
Miscellaneous ...	858237	915195	.....	14805
Public works, ordinary	458451	838093	152093	.....
Irrigation ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Navigation ...	766148	675565	.....	54435
Imperial allotment ...	4854800	4777464	.....	274998
Total.....	29913761	30334849	1876849	.....

The total revenue, it will be thus seen, was about seventeen crores and a half. The following statement shews imperial expenditure:

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.	ACTUALS. 1877-78	1878-79.	1878-79. Increase	Decrease
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
2 Interest on Service Funds and other accounts ..	142136	141269	.....	867
3 Refunds and drawbacks ...	517963	424316	.....	93647
4 Land revenue ...	592261	486899	.....	105362
5 Forest ...	260820	338423	77603	.....
10 Salt ...	101802	94901	.....	6901
11 Opium ...	26571395	16957276	.....	9614119
14 Post Office ...	2324949	.....	.....	2324949
16 Administration ...	240938	261342	20404	....
17 Minor departments	16792	22916	6124	.....
18 Law and Justice ...	279838	269071	.....	10767
20 Marine ..	896534	902367	5833	.....
22 Ecclesiastical ...	224413	211683	.....	12730
23 Medical ...	342288	330785	.. ...	11503
24 Stationery and Printing ...	173249	228247	54998	.....
25 Political Agency ...	63750	29550	.....	34200
26 Allowances and assignments under treaties and engagements	2347952	2134304	.....	213648
27 Civil furlough and absentee allowances...	20365	24851	4486	.....
28 Superannuation, retired and compassionate allowances ...	797689	740646	....	57043
29 Miscellaneous ...	52399	39529	.....	12870
38 Loss by exchange on transactions with London ...	84	267	183	.....
Balance of local Government increased ...	905373	.....	.....	905373
Total ...	36872990	23638643	169631	13403979

The subjoined statement shews the disbursements on provincial account:

EXPENDITURE.	Actuals of 1877-78. Rs.	Actuals of 1878-79. Rs.	Above the grant. Rs.	Below the grant. Rs.
Refunds ...	631728	650450	133450	.....
Land revenue ...	2419244	2586092	29092	.....
Excise ...	302299	282810	.....	6190
Customs ...	715792	699170	6170	.....
Salt ..	40161	47903	.....	33097
Stamps ...	247728	250895	12895	.....
Administration ...	1329405	1481834	118834	.....
Minor department ...	264512	245355	.....	48645
Law and Justice ...	6323013	6463003	12003	.....
Jails ...	1651394	1856011	251011	.....
Registration ..	455612	489859	.....	29141
Police ...	4257818	4023670	.....	210330
Marine ...	1272025	1237262	98262	.....
Education ...	2524091	2488089	.....	15911
Ecclesiastical ...	7786	8469	.....	5311
Medical ...	1384871	1230980	.....	121020
Stationery and Printing.	427115	364784	.....	10216
Ditto from Central Store ...	530842	587303	89303	.....
Miscellaneous ...	422004	340750	.....	103250
Public works, ordinary.	2614396	3484789	385789	.....
Irrigation ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Navigation ...	289453	393382	.....	226618
Contribution from Provincial to Local ...	.....	193243	193243	.....
Total ...	28111289	29406165	525165	.....

The total expenditure of Bengal was five crores and thirty lacs in round numbers, leaving a surplus of twelve crores and twenty lacs of rupees. Bengal is thus the main prop of the Indian empire, and yet it is argued that the Government suffers a serious loss of revenue owing to the Permanent Settlement. If Bengal pays so well, it is because the land revenue being fixed in perpetuity the springs of industry are not clogged, and other sources of revenue fructify.

Besides the imperial and provincial revenues there were municipal revenues or receipts of municipalities. Excluding Calcutta the following statement gives the income of municipalities in the Mofussil:

FIRST CLASS MUNICIPALITIES.		Total.	Stations.	Unions.	Second class municipalities.	Towns in the interior.	Suburbs of Calcutta & Howrah.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Rate upon owners, according to the yearly value of houses and lands owned by them ...		804564	.....	.....	.....	.....	398992
Tax upon occupiers of holdings within the Town according to their circumstances and property to be protected ...		567598	17583	108604	432283	9178	405572
Tax upon carriages, carts, horses, and elephants ...		186616	1286	904	34557	.....	.....
Receipt from licenses on trades...		33878	686	.....	.....	.....	52258
House scavengering ...		109164	.....	.....	.....	.....	30409
Fines and fees ...		28930	334	1232	6623	.....	2828
Pounds, ferries, and tolls ...		138914	.....	34	30204	.....	3633
Rent of houses, gardens, and markets belonging to municipalities ...		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	105531
Other sources, including grants from provincial funds ...		52263	429	2008	7415	.....	8931
	Total ..	243612	1496	10788	26281	.....	11800
		2114824	21764	123570	537313	768675	107406
							40361
							140346
							663502

The expenditure was as follows:

	FIRST CLASS MUNICIPALITIES. Suburbs of Calcutta & Howrah.	Towns in the interior.	Second class municipalities.	Unions.	Stations.	Total.
Establishments and collection charges ...	Rs. 76233	Rs. 65795	Rs. 65475	Rs. 16330	Rs. 2898	Rs. 226731
Police ...	106683	172268	198856	65647	2976	546430

Conservancy	205890	128329	66475	17077	5171	422942
Roads ...	114168	175824	119360	17710	7755	434817
Buildings ..	1924	19298	12799	845	123	34989
Works of public utility ...	6286	84379	28759	3528	217	123169
Miscellaneous and contingent charges ...	166593	112165	72819	11231	2517	365325
Total ...	677777	758058	564543	132368	21657	2154403

It will be seen from the above that the establishment and Police absorbed more than one-third of the municipal income.

We will conclude by reproducing the following remarks on the Vernacular Press :

The number of native newspapers supplied to the Bengal Library during the year was 31, showing a decrease of nine compared with the number in the preceding year. Four of these were daily papers, 24 weekly, one tri-weekly, and two monthly. All were published in Bengali, with the exception of one weekly in English and Bengali, one weekly in English and Urdu, three weekly in Hindi, and one weekly in Persian. Fifteen appeared in Calcutta, five in the Presidency Division, four in the Dacca Division, one in the Burdwan Division, five in the Rajshahye and Cooch Behar Division, and one in the Patna Division. No papers published in the Chittagong, Orissa, and Chota Nagpore Divisions were received in the library. Seven new papers were started during the year, while 16 of those already in circulation ceased to appear. The leading papers were the *Som Prakash*, the *Sahachar*, the *Sadharani*, the *Bharat Mihir*, the *Hindu Hitaishini*, and the *Dacca Prakash*. It is noteworthy that during the year two new Hindi papers made their appearance in Calcutta. They are the *Bharat Mitra* and *Sar Sudhanidhi*. The publication of these journals in Calcutta indicates that the Hindustani community of the metropolis is beginning to manifest some interest in public affairs.

We do not, however, quite concur in the above remarks. It is absurd to say that with Damocles' sword hanging over their heads the writers of the Vernacular Press write with an unfettered pen.

MUNICIPAL OPPRESSION.

WE ARE always willing to hear both sides o every question, and are glad to observe that twof of our morning contemporaries have been placed in a position to discuss the other side of the Suburban goalas' case, one side of which was put before us by the aggrieved parties themselves. "A Friend" has written to the *National Paper* on the subject, while the facts have come to the *Indian Daily News* evidently from an official source. Both the writers set out by saying that *goala bustees* are dirty ; we said the same thing in our article on the subject, but we deny that these bustees, though unsightly, are unhealthy. It has never been proved that there is greater mortality in *goala* bustees than in other *bustees* of the town and suburbs. On the contrary the *goalas* are the most stalwart men among the lower classes of natives. At the same time we do not deprecate the improvement of *goala* bustees, but such improvement should be reasonable and consistent with the means of the poor people concerned. With regard to the particular case under notice we are told by "A Friend" in the *National Paper* that the rules which we had been informed had been issued in October last had been actually issued in 1874, but that no attention had been paid to them by the *goalas*. But we are informed by the *Indian Daily News* "that the rules of *October*, of which such strong complaint is made, were issued in *January*, 1878, or two years ago : but up to near the end of last year, not the slightest attempt was made by the *goalas* to comply with the requirements laid down in those rules. This persistent neglect and defiance of the municipal authority led to prosecutions, and,as light fines were ineffectual, heavy ones were imposed." We cannot say which of the two writers is right, but "A Friend" of the *National* says: "It is true that for sometimes they paid annas 2, for each cow and that some of the *goalas* after October last, when they got one month's time to commence all such works as the Commissioners would require, made some masonary reservoirs with which however they have cunningly kept communication with the public drain ; but is that what we can take as executing the works according to the rules ?" According to this writer the *goalas* did make masonry reservoirs, and also pay the usual fee for the removal of refuse, so that it could not be justly contended, as the *Indian Daily News* is informed, that the *goalas* shewed "persistent neglect and defiance of municipal authority." The *News* is made to contradict us that the fines were imposed by the Vice-Chairman. Our contemporary says: "But these fines were not imposed by the Vice-Chairman as alleged, but the cases were heard by other Magistrates." We did not mean that the fines in *all* cases had been imposed by the Vice-Chairman, but we have seen with our own eyes judgments of the Vice-Chairman imposing upon the *goalas* heavy fines, and daily fines too, and these judgments we are informed have been annexed in original to the memorial to Government submitted in September last. Our contemporary then goes on : "Nor does it appear that the Vice-Chairman either granted or refused licenses, every application being referred to the ward committee for disposal." If the licenses had been granted there would have been no prosecutions : it is observable that although the rules might have been issued in 1878, the licenses were until a few months ago duly granted and the fee taken, it could not therefore be justly said that there was "defiance of municipal authority." It was only a few months since the licenses were refused ; the poor *goalas* did not know whether it was the Ward Committee or the Vice-Chairman, who had refused them, the latter is the executive authority, and they consequently understood that the licenses were refused by him.

Our contemporary says :

The petition that was sent to Government was sent to the Magistrate for report, and the latter convened a meeting of the commissioners ; but being near the holidays, only a small number attended, and they can hardly be accused of dealing harshly with the defaulters. They resolved that prosecutions should be stayed for a month, in order that the *goallas* might if they thought fit, petition the commissioners that licenses might be granted on the execution of the improvements required by the commissioners. Not a single application was made, and more than a month elapsed ere the ward committee again took action. Prosecutions took place, and then some of the defaulters applied for licenses, on the ground that they had made the needful improvements. But these "improvements" would not pass on inspection, and did not meet the requirements and conditions laid down by the commissioners.

And it is here where the hitch lies. The *goalas* as we are informed had executed the works required by the rules promulgated in October last by beat of drum, and when they applied for license, they were served with a fresh notice prescribing new rules, and requiring new works, which they state are totally beyond their means, and because they have not been able to carry out those new works, prosecutions have been renewed against them. Now, we ask, were these new rules sanctioned by the Commissioners in meeting ? We fear not. The *goalas* in their last petition to the Municipal Commissioners have instituted a comparison between the old and new rules, and although we gave it last week, we still reproduce it for the sake of ready reference :

Firstly, the old rules required a brick or wooden pavement for the floor, and the latter for convenience' sake has been laid down by your petitioners, while no restriction was imposed upon *mud walls*, but the new rules require that the foundations of cow houses must be made of pucca masonry, and the floor paved with stone or brick on edge, over brick flat laid on well rammed concrete. Secondly, the old rules required that the drain inside the compound should be of pucka masonry or artificial stone, leading to a pucka reservoir, and your petitioners have constructed a brick drain and reservoir as directed, but the new Rules require stone or artificial stone channels. Thirdly, the old rules imposed a charge of two annas for each cow per month for removal of "professional refuse" by the Municipality, whereas the new rules leave the amount of the charge to be made quite indefinite, and your petitioners have therefore no idea what an impost may be laid upon them. The old rules did not require any improvement of the road way for the passage of conservancy carts by the owners of cow-sheds, but the new Rules not only require that the cow houses must be so situate as to be easily accessible for carts at all seasons of the year but that there should be a convenient *metalled* road way right up to the reservoir attached to each cow house. Your petitioners do not clearly understand the last provision. The municipal road leading to the habitations of your petitioners is not metalled and it is not apparent whether they are to be compelled to metal the road as well as their own grounds leading to the reservoir. It is superfluous for them to urge that whether the former or the latter it is wholly beyond their means to execute such a work. It is observable that if the municipality does not metal the bustee road for the ordinary conservancy work, it cannot be reasonable to insist upon such an expensive course when your petitioners are concerned.

Now, we ask whether the new rules are at all reasonable or such as poor men like the *goalas* are in a position to comply with. We will not repeat what the petitioners have so clearly set forth, but we submit, as we stated in our last, that if the sanitary requirements ofCalcutta are attained by far less rigorous rules,why should the SuburbanMunicipality make rules, which go beyond the necessities of the case, and would have the effect of driving the *goalas* from their habitations, and stopping their business altogether. Surely that is not the object of sanitary regulations. "The *Indian Daily News* next remarks : "The *Patriot* says : 'The model commissioners seem to have changed their minds, and issued a new set of rules.' This, we are assured, is not correct : they have simply adhered to their former orders." We are sorry we cannot accept this contradiction. In our last we gave the two sets of rules, the one, never mind when issued, but promulgated by beat of drum in October last,and the other issued in the beginning of *this month*. By a comparison of the two sets of rules our contemporary will find that the Commissioners have not "adhered to their former orders." Then our contemporary names the Ward Committee,who are said to be really responsible for the action taken against the *goalas* He writes :

The committee that has been sitting on the *gwallas* is that of Ward No. 2, and consists of the following unscrupulous tyrants.—J. Blackburn Esq., Chairman, Baboo Bipra Das Banerjee, Vice-Chairman, two *ex officio* police officers, and Baboos Kally Tarra Bose, Krishtodbone Dutt, Behary Lall Mitter, Rakhal Chunder Mitter, Gooroodas Bonerjee, and Mohendronath Dut. They are reported as having taken considerable interest in the important questions of *bustee* improvement the removal of the *gwalla* nuisance, and Mahomedan burial-grounds. We cannot conceive from the constitution of the committee that there should be any needless severity in administration. The Chairman is a model man in tact and courtesy, and he is only one rampant Anglo-Saxon against seven or eight native gentlemen who surely understands the wants, obligations, and the position of their countrymen.

We endorse every word that our contemporary has written about Mr. Blackburn, and can add our personal testimony to his good qualities. We also know some of the native members of the Ward Committee, who are estimable gentlemen. When we wrote we did not know who were the members of the Ward Committee or that action had been taken by them. The *goalas* might have been "badly advised," but we have nothing to do with personal considerations. The Ward Committee might be composed of veritable angels, and the advisers of the *goalas* might be the very reverse. We deal with the facts of the case, and from the facts laid before us we were convinced that the *goalas* had been subjected to gross oppression. The facts as brought to our notice have not been substantially shaken either by "A *Friend*" in the *National* or by the informant of the *Indian Daily News*. The main facts remain uncontradicted, *viz.* that, never mind the date when the old rules were issued, licenses had been granted to the *goalas* and fees taken from them for the removal of their refuse up to a certain time last year, that their licenses were subsequently refused and prosecutions commenced, that many of these prosecutions were judicially disposed of by the Vice-Chairman and confiscatory fines were imposed by him, that driven to desperation the poor men petitioned the Government, and that the Magistrate having been called upon for report the prosecutions were stopped, that the old rules were promulgated in October last by beat of drum, that the *goalas* were willing to execute the required works, that having finished those works they applied for license, but without passing any inspection order, that is to say,stating in what particulars the works executed were insufficient or deficient, the Vice-Chairman *this month under his own seal* issued a new set of conditions or rules which we published last week, and compliance with which the *goalas* state is totallybeyond their means,and that prosecutions have in consequence been renewed. Such being the facts of the case we ask whether we were open to blame in calling public attention to it.Have any facts been adduced which shake the truthfulness of the statements before us ? Have we published any thing, which has the appearance of misrepresentation or exaggeration ? It needs be borne in mind that the *goalas* are poor and ignorant people,and that though the needs of public health are supreme, there must be a limit to the demands of sanitation. The *goala bustees* we admit are unsightly, and in that sense a nuisance, but we repeat it has not yet been proved that they are unhealthy. We can well understand that the Commissioners, who may happen to live near them, wish to get rid of them, but in this world there are such things as necessary evils, and as it is not possible to suppress them altogether, we ought to be satisfied with measures which may abate them. We appeal to our contemporary of the *Indian Daily News*, who is a friend of the poor, to consider whether it would be consistent with the ends of justice and humanity to turn the

goalas out of their hearths and homes neck and crop for the sake of Utopian ideas of improvement.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES.

HIS HIGHNESS the Maharajah of Kashmir has given a donation of Rs. 2,100 to the District Charitable Society of Calcutta as his thank-offering for the escape of His Excellency the Viceroy from Dessa's shot. This is practical.

WE HEAR that the Police prosecution against the amateur homœopath of Bhowanipore, which we noticed in a recent issue, has been withdrawn for want of evidence. The question is why was the prosecution instituted at all? We do not blame the Police, for it must prosecute a person when a charge is preferred against him, but the question is on whose information was the charge preferred, and the party unnecessarily put to the disgrace of a criminal prosecution, trouble, and expense?

SOME TIME ago we had announced that Babu Kanyelal Dey Rai Bahadur had been awarded a silver medal for his collection of indigenous drugs of India exhibited at the Paris Exhibition of 1878. The medal has now been received by the Rai Bahadur, and we have had the pleasure of seeing it. Accompanying the medal is a symbolic representation of the Exhibition. His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council has addressed the following letter of congratulation to Babu Kanyelal Dey Rai Bahadur:

The undersigned is directed to forward to Babu Kanye Lal Dey, Rai Bahadoor, a Silver Medal, which has been awarded, as per extract below, at the Paris Exhibition of 1878.

The Governor General in Council congratulates Babu Kanye Lal Dey on the acknowledgement thus accorded to his successful effort to make known Indian products more generally known to the people of Europe.

(Sd.) C. BERNARD,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

We also beg to add our congratulations to the Rai Bahadur on the distinction conferred upon him. The honor done to him is an honor done to our country.

WE HAVE received the last number of the *Calcutta Review*. There are some really good and able articles in this number, for instance the philosophy of the Upanishads by Mr. Gough, Sardhana by Mr. Keene, and Brahminism and Christanity as the religion of the future by Mr. Edmund White. The article on the Calcutta Municipality is disappointing. It gives a fair resume of the present Municipal constitution, and does some justice to the work done by the Corporation, but the writer it seems has not been able to rise above local prejudice against the elected Commissioners. He however strongly brings out the point that municipal taxation in Calcutta unduly presses upon the house-owners.

IT IS said that even the Judges of the High Courts feel the blighting effects of the present imperial *regime*. We are not in a position to say how far this is true, but we must confess that the independent attitude of Mr. Justice Straight of the North-West High Court is encouraging. He is a man of wide influence in England, and his words are sure to carry weight. The following is a report of an application made to His Lordship, which we take from the *Indian Herald*:

Mr. Chatterjee, Barrister-at-Law, asked the parmission of Mr Justice Straight to persecute one Captain Hamilton. His Lordship said in reply, "Mr. Chatterjee represents, as is undoubtedly true, that this prosecution was instituted and carried on in the Magistrate's Court by the Bank, in fraud of whom it is alleged that the offences charged have been committed, that he is now instructed to appear here and conduct the case on behalf of that institution. But the Public Prosecutor in the person of the Junior Government Pleader, intervenes to take charge of the enquiry, and I am called upon to decide who is to have the control and conduct of the prosecution. I can have no doubt upon that point. But before deciding it, I am constrained to make one or two observations, and in doing so, I hope Mr. Chatterjee will understand most distinctly that they are in no way intended to cast the slightest reflection on him. It is true that it has been thought proper to place the Courts in respect of the professional qualifications to be required of those practising as advocates on the original side. It is not for me to find fault with the Legislative authorities, though I would respectfully remark, that anything done to lower the position of the High Court in these North-West Provinces is likely to prove as disastrous to Executive as it must be detrimental to the best interests of practice.

We entirely agree. All the High Courts ought to be treated equally. It is not a question of precedence between Barrister and Vakil, but of the dignity of the High Court, which is involved in the remarks of Mr. Justice Straight.

WE ARE GLAD to observe that the Trades' Association have moved about two important matters of public interest, we mean the new money order system and the reduction of the registering fee for letters. The new money order system is a clumsy contrivance, and it is to be regretted that the suggestions of the Association have not been accepted. The reduction of the registering fee for letters is advocated by the Trades' Association on very reasonable grounds, but the postal authorities have given an evasive reply. We hope the Association will not give up the question but renew it on a suitable occasion.

THE TIMES seems to think that the Affghan War has caused a revulsion of native opinion as regards the power and resources of the British Government. This is not strictly correct. The Affghan War has certainly removed the Russian bugbear and corrected exaggerated notions about the strength of the Affghans. But we believe there was not the slightest apprehension among the Native populations of India about the stability of British rule in the East. The *Thunderer* says:

It is certain that a few years ago an opinion was gaining ground among the Natives, for the forgoing reasons, that the downfall of the British Raj was only a matter of time. The vernacular newspapers strove to make this opinion prevail, some by taunts and sarcasms, others by open insults and seditious appeals, others, again, by extraordinary distortions of fact. The violence and exaggerations of the Irish Nationalist Press give a faint picture of the mischief thus wrought in India, where not one Native in a thousand was able, even if he were willing, to sift the grain from the chaff. Even one or two of the feudatory Princes assumed a tone which to those who understood the Indian character conveyed a warning. But the change has beyond all controversy come. The language and demeanour of Princes and people, the tone of the Press, the gossip of the bazaars, show that the Natives have once more recognized the fact that the British have not lost the qualities of a ruling race, that they have not the least intention in the world of letting slip or surrendering to anybody the empire which their fathers won, and that they are prepared to fight, if necessary, in defence of their dominion.

This is simply an exaggertion. The vernacular papers did not for a moment question the power of the British Government, nor did the Native Princes give way to any misgiving on that point. If the latter had done so, they would not have placed their troops at the disposal of the British Government in connection with the Russo-Turkish war and the Affghan War. It is not generous on the part of the *Times* as the exponent of the British nation to say as it practically says that the loyalty of India can be strengthened only by the show of the bayonet.

SOCIAL reunions among Europeans and Natives in former days generally took the form of *natch* parties in native houses. The Sobha Bazar Rajas, the Tagores, the Singhis, the Mullicks and other wealthy native families used to give *natch* parties on festive and auspicious occasions for the entertainment of their European friends, who in their turn used to take much pleasure in amusements of this kind. The Journals of Bishop Heber and the Hon'ble Miss Eden contain graphic accounts of the *natch* parties, which they attended. But these *natch* parties had of late gone out of fashion; we are, however, glad to see signs of revival. A most pleasant and most successful *natch* party was given by our well known townsman Babu Doorga Churn Law on Wednesday last in celebration of the wedding of his nephew. It was worthy of the munificence of the host and of the exalted position of his guests. For a native house Babu Doorga Churn's residence is exceptionally situated; it is a large and commodious house, with a good courtyard and a spacious compound, and the architectural advantages contributed not a little to the scenic effect, which taste, labour and money could produce. The house was tastefully decorated with plants, leaves and flowers, and the combination of colours was exquisite. The compound was beautifully illuminated; the band of the 90th Regiment was in attendance, and the services of the best *natch* girls of the town were secured. The company was of a most distinguished character. His Honor the Lieutenant Governor, His Excellency the Commander-in-chief, the Chief Justice, Members of Council, Secretaries to Government, and many other officials of note, leading European merchants and barristers, military officers, with ladies, and the *elite* of the native community graced the occasion with their presence. They all much admired the taste and elegance of the decorations, for which the credit was wholly due to Babu Shama Churn Law, brother of Babu Doorga Churn Law. The intercommunion between the European and Native guests was of a most pleasant kind; there was no sort of constraint or stiffness among them; every body felt himself quite at home, and all went on as merrily as a marriage bell befitting a marriage party. Both the brothers and other members of the family were unceasing in their attention to their guests. The creature comforts for the European guests were provided by the Great Eastern Hotel Company. His Honor and many other distinguished guests stayed till midnight, but the company did not break up till about 2 A. M. The entertainment was most pleasant and successful. We have heard complaints that *natch* parties in native houses have gone out of fashion; we hope the success, which attended Babu Doorga Churn Law's party, will induce our other opulent countrymen to entertain their European friends with similar *natch* parties.

Darlington's Pain-Curer has been found to be a certain cure for Pain on the Back, Lumbago, Pains in the Chest, Sore Throats, Coughs, Colds, Tightness of the Chest, Bronchitis, Diptheria, Headache, Toothache, Earache, Deafness of the ear, Neuralgia Colics, Rheumatism, Paralysis, Pains in the Groins, Contracted Joints, Gout, Sciatica, Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Swellings, Old Sores, Ulcers, Piles, Ringworm, Pimples Freckles, & Eruptions on the skin. May be had retail or wholesale, direct from their Establishment, 49, Dhurrumtollah-street, Calcutta.

KABUL NEWS.

(From the Press Commissioner).

Calcutta, January 12th.—The gathering of the Mohmands at Palosi continues. The head men of the Sherzad and Kharbun Khugians were received in darbar by General Arbuthnot on the 9th. Some 400 to 500 Chiefs and Maliks attended. Rumours of a hostile body collecting near Ghazni have reached Kabul, but require confirmation.

13th.—It is reported from Khyber that Sadik Khan of Lalpura has left for Keima with his personal following and with two standards, apparently with hostile intentions. His brother, Akbar Khan has, since his departure, assumed the Khanship of Lalpura with the consent of the British camp. A large body of Mohmands are assembled at Palosi and Reika. Some four hundred are said to have crossed the river fifteen miles below Dhakka. Mogul Khan of Goshta is reported to be at Sangar Sarai on the left bank of the Kabul river, opposite Gardikach.—Asmatulla Khan is said to be in the Lughman country.

14th.—A large body of Mohmands have crossed the Kabul river near Kam Dakka. Rumours of a fresh combination of Kohistanis are prevalent. Lundi Kotal and Dakka have been reinforced for immediate offensive operations. Some of the Maidan Maliks came in to General Roberts on the 13th, but the majority of the Logari headmen still hold aloof from the hostile party. Sirdar Yusuf Khan proceeds from Kabu to Logar with some levies to assume charge of the district. Colonel Macgregor, who has left Jelalabad for Kabul, has been directed to proceed to Lundi Kotal to assist General Doran. General Roberts reports that the position at Sherpur is being strengthened daily, and roads are being opened out in all directions from Sherpur. Surgeon Keith died on the 12th from pneumonia. The weather has been milder the last few days.

15th.—News from Dakka up to 2 P. M., states that the enemy were driven off the west side of Garhills between Dakka, and Kam Dakka, retiring upon Kam Dakka, and, if the Lundikotal column has reached Kam Dakka, the enemy ought soon to be surrounded and destroyed. The Shelman had engaged to hold the Shelman Shakka against the Mohmunds.

15th.—General Bright from Jelalabad reports that Moghul Khan of Goshta sent about 250 men from Kamah across the Kabul river to the right bank at a spot about midway on the road from Ali Boghan to Girdikach, on the 11th and 12th. Their advanced parties occupied a ruined tower about two miles from Ali Boghan, thus cutting off the river road. The post near Ali Boghan was strengthened, and a force of infantry and cavalry ordered out from Jelalabad on the 13th to cut them off before they could re cross. The force found that our men there had been attacked the previous night, and had driven off the Mohmunds without any loss. The infantry and cavalry moved down by the river road, but the Mohmunds had re-crossed into Kaman As the force reached a spur, about a mile from the spot where the rafts had been constructed across the river, Moghul Khan's men assembled with several standards, 1,200 yards from the bank in the plain. Some forty or fifty rushed down to near the bank, and opened fire, as our men moved to Girdikach, but were driven off by a few shots, and the force returned to Ali Boghan through a circuitous road without any casualties. General Bright was informed by signals that a large force of Mohmunds had advanced to the river bank, and were cross-

ing the stream between Ali Boghan and Jelalabad. Cavalry and guns were ordered to proceed immediately to the most suitable place for dispersing them. The guns opened fire on the Mohmunds, collected on islands between the two streams. The Mohmunds fled on the first shell bursting, and were driven away completely, losing many. They are collected in Khanjorkhel, a fort of Moghul Khan's. General Doran's column left Lundi-Kotal at 4 A.M., to attack the Mohmunds.

16*th*.—The first passenger train is reported to have reached Sibi on the night of the 14th. General Roberts has issued a proclamation announcing the abolition of the military Governorship and the appointment of Wali Muhamad to administer the Kabul districts, including the city, on our behalf. The Military Commission has ceased to sit. Further reports have been received of the alleged collection of Kohistanis at Cherikar, and that disbanded sepoys are being drawn to Ghazni by promises of pay and food. The hostile Mohmands, who have crossed the Kabul river near Dakka to the number of nearly 5,000, were attacked, defeated, and driven across the river by troops under Colonel Boisragon from Dakka. Our loss was one Jemadar N. I. killed, and seven sepoys wounded. The Lundi Kotal column arrived too late to cut off their retreat, but were able to shell and fire on the retreating enemy.

From Kandahar 15*th*.—Everything quiet in Kadahar, Kelat-i-Ghilzai, and neighbourhood. Previous reports are confirmed of Ayub's position at Herat, and of the bitter animosity between the Kabul and Herati troops and people.

COMMERCIAL.

(FROM OUR COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

Saturday, 17th January, 1880.

Our market has since the beginning of the year 1880 shown a better tendency to improvement, and revival of trade it may be said has set in.

Import.

This market, owing to the repeated telegrams from Manchester, quoting higher rates for piece-goods and twist, in consequence of a rise in the prices of raw material, has shown great firmness in holding out for advanced prices, which in several instances have been obtained, but it has checked free and large operations.

Export.

Exports too have revived to some extent being helped by reductions in the rates of tonnage, but high prices for country produce are still obstructing free transactions.

Monetary.

Money continues cheap from absence of sufficient employment, and is obtenable at unusually cheap rates of interest, 2½% from private parties and 3% from the local banks on deposit of Government securities; the Bengal Banks also is advancing on deposit of goods at 5%; such rates of interest we have not seen for a very long time.

Government Securities and Joint Stock Shares.

This market has been less brisk and transactions confined to a limited extent. Government securities have suffered a decline in their values in consequence of a fall in the prices of the enfaced paper at London market.

Closing rates 4% ... ... 92 10 @ 92 11
" 4½% ... ... 101 1 @ 101 2

In Joint Shares Watson's Patent Press attracted notice and obtained higher rates.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIPTIONS

	Rs.	A.	P.
Moulvi Momtaz Hossain, Sylhet	10	0	0
Moulvi Azhurol Hoq, Sarun	13	4	0
C. H. Ramana Naido Esq., Cuttuck	6	10	0
Burrisaul Public Library	13	4	0
M. Sreenivassia Row Esq., Mysore	15	0	0
Mahomed Abdas Subhan, Shekedah	13	4	0
Secretary Mirzapore Institute	13	4	0
The N. B. S. Railway, Saidpur	7	0	0
Syud Sobhan Hydar, Palamow	15	0	0
Pharasi Srenivasa Row, Esq., B. A., Secretary Literary Debating Association Rajamundy	6	10	0
Baboo Chundercoomar Ghose, Roghoonathpore	2	8	0
" Poornochunder Das, Chittagong	6	10	0
" Nundlal Mookerjee, Boaleah	5	10	6
" Woomachurn Sen, Arkandi	13	0	0
" Dwarkanath Das, Pakour	13	0	0
" Shoseevoosen Chatterjee, Pirgacha, Rungpore	6	10	0
" Pearylal Roy, Rungpore	6	10	0
" Gopalkrishna Dey, Sylhet	10	0	0
" Shivaprosunno Ghose, Contai	5	0	0
" Debendranath Mookerjee, Chatra	2	4	0
" Omritonath Ghose, Moida	5	0	0
" Chundeechurn Mojoomdar, Dehra Doon	5	0	0
" Preonath Mittra, Rangoon	15	0	0
" Nobocoomar Bhottacharjee, Betkandi	3	4	0
" Shamsoonder Chuckerbutty, Dhubri	5	0	0
" Sodanund Jha, Bhaugulpore	6	10	0
" Bhupendranath Roy, Hazareebaugh	13	4	0
" Aunodaprosad Mojoomdar, Betal	6	10	0
" Monohurrylal Shome Chinsurah	2	0	0
" Banymadub Banerjee, Pankabari	6	10	0
" Kadarnath Dutt, Rampore Bouleah	13	4	0

Government Notifications

Calcutta Gazette,—*January* 14, 1880.

GENERAL.—Mr. A, C. Tute, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Dacca, is vested with special appellate powers under Section 85 of the Land Registration Act VII (B.C.) of 1876.

The services of Mr. G. Stevenson, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Balasore, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India in the Home, Revenue and Agricultural Department.

Mr. F. H. Harding, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, in charge of the Buxar Sub-division, Shahabad, is vested with the powers of a Collector, under Act X of 1870, for the purpose of acquiring land required for public purposes in that sub-division.

Baboo Khetter Mohun Mookerjee, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Maldah, is allowed leave for two months, in extension of that granted to him under orders of the 17th ultimo.

Mr. W. Leonard, Officiating Superintendent of the Central Jail at Bhagulpore, having returned to duty on the forenoon of the 24th ultimo, the unexpired portion of the leave granted to him under orders of the 23rd idem, is cancelled.

The services of Mr. E. W. Collin, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, 24-Pergunnahs, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India in the Department of Finance and Commerce with effect from the 8th instant.

Baboo Ganendra Nath Pal, temporary Sub-Deputy Collector, Furreedpore, is transferred to Tipperah.

Baboo Poolin Chunder Sandyal, Officiating Sub-Deputy Collector, Tipperah, is transferred to Furreedpore,

Baboo Chundy Churn Bose, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, on special duty at Moorshedabad, on leave is transferred to the Sudder Station of the Manbhoom district.

Mr. H. M. Tobin, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, in charge of the Sewan and Gopalgunge Division of the Sarun district, is vested with the powers of a Collector under Act X of 1870, for the purpose of acquiring lands required for irrigation canals in that district.

Mr. A. Manson, Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Mymensing, who reported his return from furlough on the 27th November last, is allowed subsidiary leave from that date to the 19th ultimo, inclusive, to enable him to join his appointment.

The following gentlemen are appointed to be probationers under the Native Civil Service rules, and are posted to the districts mentioned opposite their respective names:—

Baboo Nanda Krishna Bose, M. A.,—Rajshahye.
Kumar Suttya Shree Ghosal,—Burdwan.

Mr. T. Norman, Magistrate and Collector, Balasore, is allowed furlough for one year eight months and twenty days, under Section 21 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 10th proximo.

Mr. H. S. Beadon, Inspector-General of Registration, is appointed to act as Magistrate and Collector of Balasore, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. T. Norman, or until further orders.

Mr. D. R. Lyall, Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Howrah, is appointed to act, until further orders, in the First Grade of Magistrates and Collectors, with effect from the 6th instant, *vice* Mr. J. Beames.

Mr. R. Porch, Officiating Magistrate and Collector, Maldah, is appointed to act, until further orders, in the Second Grade of Magistrates and Collectors, *vice* Mr. D. R. Lyall.

Mr. A. C. Brett, District and Sessions Judge, Jessore, is appointed to act, until further orders, in the First Grade of District and Sessions Judges, with effect from the 5th instant, *vice* Mr. S. H. C. Tayler.

Mr. H. F. Matthews, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Moorshedabad, is transferred temporarily to Howrah.

Advertisements.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Tenders are required for the construction of twenty-one Bridges on the Brahmanbaria Road in the Tipperah District of an aggregate waterway of 532 running feet.

The Bridges are to be built with masonry piers and abutments and Timber Superstructure and are to be completed by the end of the cess year 1881-82.

The approximate quantities are :—

Earth work in approaches	...	11,19,209 C. F.
Turfing	...	1,98,121 S. F.
Excavation of foundation	...	2,29,788 C. F.
Brick work	...	1,07,298 C. F.
Plastering	...	19,000 S. F.
Salwood	...	3,243 C. F.
Country wood work	...	3,713 C. F.
Iron work	...	64 C. F.
Tarring	...	36,954 S. F.

Further information may be obtained on reference to the District Engineer Tipperah, at whose office the plans can be seen at any hour between 12 and 4.

Tenders will be received in P. W. D. form No. 7m, up to the 15th February 1880.

Tenders to be addressed to the District Engineer Tipperah for his recommendation to the Chairman.

F. JONES,
Chairman District Road Cess Committee, Tipperah.

WANTED

For the office of the Board of Revenue, L. P., a Sheristadar, who can write English fairly, and who can read and write fluently Oordoo, Hindi and Bengalee.

Salary Rs. 100 rising to Rs. 175.

Board of Revenue, L. P.
Fort William,
The 12th January, 1880.

R. W. WILSON,
Secretary.

Notice.

Zemindary Management and Accounts by Babu Jogendra Nath Bhuttacharjya M.A. B.L. Legal Member of H. H. the Moharaja of Burdwan. The book gives a thorough insight into the management of Zemindary business and is therefore well adapted for the education of the sons of Zemindars and persons connected with the management of landed property.

To be had at the Sanskrit Press Depository, Price As. 10.

POSTAL NOTICE.

MONEY ORDER HOURS.

The present hours for receipt and payment of money orders at the Calcutta Post Office (from 11, A. M. to 5 P. M.) being found inconvenient it is notified that with effect from the 20th Instant, the Bank hours will be adopted viz., from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M,

The public are requested to attend as early in the day as possible.

Calcutta, Post Master General's Office,
The 14th January 1880.

T. W. GRIBBLE,
Offg. Post Master General Bengal.

KANCHI KAVERI,
OR
THE CAPTIVE PRINCESS.

A Poem by Baboo Rangolala Bannerji,

Price, Re. 1-4.

To be had at the Sanskrit Press Depository and the Canning Library.

THE MARY CARPENTER SERIES
OF
BENGALI READING BOOKS FOR SCHOOLS & ZENANAS
PUBLISHED UNDER THE AUSPICES OF
THE NATIONAL INDIAN ASSOCIATION,
BENGAL BRANCH.

1. Prabandha Kusum, (Miscellaneous Sketches and Essays). By Rajanikanta Gupta, Author of History of the Sepoy War &c, 8vo. 88pp. 9 annas.
2. The Second Daughter-in-Law: a Tale, By Sivanath Sastri 8vo. 95pp. 10 annas.

W. NEWMAN & CO.,

Notice.

এতদ্বারা সর্ব্বসাধারণকে জ্ঞাপন করা যাইতেছে যে আগামী ২০শে জানুয়ারি হইতে অত্র ধুবড়ির মেলা আরম্ভ হইবে, তদুপলক্ষে যে সমস্ত কামেক্ষা যাত্রীগণ এখানে উপস্থিত হইবেন তঁাহাদিগের অবস্থিতির এবং কামেক্ষা যাওয়ার সুবন্দোবস্ত এখান হইতে করা যাইবেক। বলা বাহুল্য যে কামেক্ষা যাওয়ার এরূপ সুগম আর নাই।

শ্রীহরিশ্চন্দ্র চাকী
সিনিয়ার একষ্ট্রা এসিষ্টেণ্ট কমিশনার
ও ধুবড়ি মেলাকমিটীর সেক্রেটারী।

ধুবড়ি, তাং ৮ জানুয়ারি ১৮৮০ শাল।

MACKENZIE LYALL & CO.

Will sell by Public Auction in the Exchange Commercial Sale Rooms, on Friday the 23rd January 1880, an extensive and varied Invoice of *highly finished Musical Instruments*. Full particulars wherof vide Catalogues on the day of Sale.

মেকেঞ্জি লাএল কোং আগত ২৩সে জানুয়ারি তারিখে শুক্রবারে তাঁহাদিগের এক্সচেঞ্জ নিলাম ঘরে নূতন আমদানি সুবিস্তারিত নানা রকমের উৎকৃষ্ট নির্ম্মিত বাদ্যযন্ত্র প্রকাশ্য নিলামে বিক্রয় করিবেন। নিলামের দিন বিক্রি দিব্যর তালিকাতে উহাদিগের বিশেষ বৃত্তান্ত লিখিত থাকিবে।

The Medicine for Leprosy of all kinds is for sale at a reduced price. Apply to

RAJKRISTO MOOKERJI,
Belghoriah.

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For F. A. Students.

THE FIRST EIGHT CANTOS OF
RAGHUVANSA.

With a lucid commentary, Synonyms of all difficult words, conjugation of verbs, references of Mythological and Geographical allusions and a literal English translation.

By Pandit Kali Prasanna Vidyaratna of the Hughli Normal School.

Price, Rs. 2 (Two) rupees only.

To be had at the Sanskrit Press Depository, the Canning Library and other principal Book-sellers of Calcutta.

Notice.

In the Press, and will be shortly issued, the public Addresses and Speeches of BABU SURENDRA NATH BANERJEA, in one volume, cloth-bound.

Price Rs. 2, *Postage* 2 *annas.*

Gentlemen who sent in their names to the undersigned before 1st January 1880 will be supplied at Rs. 1-8 per copy (exclusive of postage), on application.

Requisition for copies must *invariably* be accompanied with cash.

To be had at No. 9, Hurry Ghoshe's Street, Calcutta.

RAM CHANDRA PALIT,
Publisher.

Notice.

Krishnaghur Exhibition—an Exhibition of Cattle Agricultural produce, Fruits, Vegetables, Implements of husbandry, Machines and other articles, will be held in the Town of Krishnaghur, from the 12th to the 17th February next, both days inclusive. Prizes will be awarded to the Exhibitors of the best specimens.

The Exhibition will afford a good opportunity to Traders to dispose of their articles.

TARAPADA BANERJI,
Honorary Secretary.

MIRACLE ! ! !

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NOTICE.

G. R. Naylor, M.D., M. R. C. S., late of Chitpure Dispensary, available for private practice. Advice gratis 10½ to 11½ A. M. 256, Bowbazaar Street.

NORTHERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

STEAM COAL SUPPLY.

Sealed tenders will be received up to noon on 1st February 1880 for the monthly supply of 1000 tons best Steam Coal for Locomotives to the Northern Bengal State Railway for six months, from 1st April 1880 to 30th September 1880.

Conditions of delivery and Forms of Tender may be had on application at the Office of the Engineer-in-Chief and Manager N. B. State Railway—Saidpur.

W. A. J. WALLACE, CAPTAIN R. E.
Engineer-in Chief and Manager.

We have this day established ourselves as General Commission Merchants. Mr. M. Durst signs our firm per procuration.

SIGG-SULZER & Co.,
Office, 19, Radha Bazar.
(Apcar House.)

Calcutta, 1st January 1880.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

President.

HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF ROXBURGHE, K.T.

Vice-Presidents.

HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF SUTHERLAND, K.G.
HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF ABERCORN, K.G.

Report by the Directors

PRESENTED TO THE

SIXTY-NINTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE COMPANY,

Held at Edinburgh on Friday 4th April, 1879.

The Directors submitted the following Report on the business done by the Company during the year which closed on the 31st December, 1878.

Life Business.

During the year there were issued 1034 Policies, assuring £1,034,651, the new Premiums on which amount to £33,,022-17-3.

The Claims which occurred during the year, including 20 Endowments, were 262 in number, arising under 322 Policies, and the sums which became payable on account of these amounts, with Bonus additions, to the sum of £220,243-10, after deducting reassurances.

The Life Assurance Fund now amounts to £2,852,566-11-3, being £140,689-19-8 above what it was on 31st December, 1877. The whole of this fund is separately invested, and, by Act of Parliament, set aside to meet the claims under that Department of the Company's business.

Annuity Business.

In the Annuity Department 55 Bonds were issued securing the sum of £2,969-0-6 yearly, and for which, the Company received the sum of £28,892-9-4.

INDIAN BRANCH.
CHIEF OFFICE FOR INDIA.
1, HASTING STREET, CALCUTTA.

Local Board of Directors :

R. A. Lyall, Esq. (Lyall, Rennie & Co.,) Merchant.
E. T. Roberts, Esq., Solicitor.
Robert Steel, Esq., Merchant.

General Agents for India: ROBERTS, MORGAN & CO., No. 1, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

N. B.—Persons assured with Profits in this Company are not liable as shareholders or members of the Company.

Lime Supply for Bengal.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the leases of the undermentioned Lime-Quarries situate in the Khasi and Jaintia Hills, Assam, will be put up to AUCTION sale at the office of the Deputy-Commissioner of Sylhet at noon on the 31st of January 1880.

The leases will be for three years and nine months commencing from 1st February 1880 and ending 31st October 1883.

Not more than three leases will be permitted to be purchased in one interest.

Any quarry not worked, *i. e.*, not worked to turn out more than 40,000 maunds per annum, will be liable to resumption, and the Government will be at liberty to work such resumed quarry by direct agency.

The rent will be payable half-yearly in advance.

Further conditions will be duly notified at the time of sale.

No.	Names of quarries.	Where situate.
		Jaintia Hills.
1	Nongthalong Poonjee.	*North.*—By Padoo and Pamtadong Poonjees. *South.*—By boundary of Sylhet district. *East.*—By old road leading from the plains to Amwie Poonjee. *West.*—By Moonghat river and Borseel.
2	Moorali Cherra ..	*North.*—By Sootang Poonjee. *South.*—By northern boundary of Rowai lime-quarry. *East.*—By Looba or Looke river. *West.*—By Western limit of lands appertaining to Moorali Poonjee.
3	Roopnath ...	*North.*—As far as limestone exists northward within lands pertaining to the village of Roopnath. *South.*—By boundary of Sylhet district. *East.*—By Ooloo Cherra river. *West.*—By old road leading to Amwie Poonjee from the plains.
4	Lama Pooshee ...	*North.*—By Lakadong. *South.*—By boundary of Rowai limestone quarry. *East.*—By western boundary of the lands pertaining to Morali Poonjee. *West.*—By Moonghat river and Borseel.
		Malai Soh-mot State. *Khasi Hills.*
5	Nokria Cherra ...	*North.*—By south bank of Majdoora. *South.*—By Pandendish jungle. *East.*—By Mashim Khasia's garden. *West.*—By Shia Sing Khasia's garden.
		Maharam State. *Khasi Hills.*
6	RamsemdemRajke	*North.*—By Chapagar. *South.*—By Pook Cherra. *East.*—By Kalaram Rai Cherra. *West.*—By Hurrin Tilla Dhul.
		Bhowal State. *Khasi Hills.*
7	Bhowal Cherra ...	*North.*—By Chota Teekar Tilla. *South.*—By Kala Pani, *alias* Pukri Blei. *East.*—By Mongla-mora Tilla. *West.*—By Cherra Khowri Cherra
		Maodon *Khasi Hills*
8	Ka Long Long ...	*North*—By Maw Ngein *South*—By Chillai Cherra *East*—By Umjinden Cherra *West*—By Waiblei and Chilla Cherra
		Maharam State *Khasi Hills*
9	Tangla ...	*North*—By Komoni Teekor as far as limebeds exist *South*—By Pak Cherra *East*—By Dhaymalia river *West*—By Kalaram Rai Cherra
		Maharam and Maiong *Khasi Hills*
10	Manai Cherra ...	*North—* *South—* By forest and jungle lands pertaining to Maharam *East—* *West*—By Jadukata, *alias* Pona-thirth river
		Maodon *Khasi Hills*
11	Umjindem ...	*North*—By Lumrai-by-nem *South*—By Lum Tenget *East*—By Umiap *West*—By Umjindem Cherra
		Dwara Nongtyrmen *Khasi Hills*
12	Bor Syrmai ...	*North*—By Pan garden *South*—By Ka Lad-Luka *East*—By Lumdilong *West*—By Lum-raitruth
		Khasi Hills
13	Silai Cherra ...	*North*—By Lum-kharsproh *South*—By Um-sao-leim *East*—By Silai river *West*—Lumsdi-long
		Khyrim. *Khasi Hills*
14	Mokertilla ..	*East*—By the Moonghat river *West and North*—By lands pertaining to Maoloon and Umshapiang Poonjees *South*—By the Pyen river

W. F TROTTER,
Offg Deputy-Commissioner
Khasi and Jaintia Hills.

SHILLONG :
Deputy Commissioner's Office,
The 23rd December 1879.

NOTICE.

1. An Exhibition of Live-stock, Agricultural Implements, Produce, Arts and Manufactures will be held at Ranaghat on the 26th, 27th and 28th January 1880.,

2. The Exhibition Committee consists of the following gentlemen,

RANAGHAT AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION

TO BE HELD ON THE
26th January 1880.

1. F. B. Peacock, Esq., C.S.	*Commissioner of the Presy. Dn.*	*Patrons.*
2. P. D. Dickens, Esq., C.S.	*District Judge.*	*Patrons.*
Dr. Rajendralal Mitra, LL.D., C.I.E.		*Patrons.*
3. W.V.G. Taylor, Esq., C.S.	*Dist. Magistrate.*	*Patron and President.*
4. Surgeon-Major C. E. W. Bensley, Esq.	*Civil Surgeon....*	*Vice-Presidents.*
5. Babu Chunder Sekhar Banerji..	*Sub-Divl. Officer*	*Vice-Presidents.*
6. ,, Surendranath Palchaudhuri	*Zemindar*	*Secretary.*
7. ,, Bholanath Mukherji,	*Superintendent*	*Assistant do.*
8. ,, Gopal Chandra Banerji	*Sub-Deputy Collector*	*Treasurer.*
9. The Municipal Commissioners of Ranâghat and Santipur		*Members of the Managing Committee.*
Babu Rajendrakumar Bose		*Munsiff.*
,, Bhuvan Mohan Mitra		*Pleader.*
,, Annadaprosad Mukherji		*Zemindar.*
,, Sambhunath Mukherji		*Zemindar.*
,, Jadov Chunder Pramanik		*Sub-Regr.*
,, Haridas Ray		*Zemindar.*
,, Syamlal Sinha		*Sub-Regr.*
,, Dinanath Sannyal		
,, Prasanna Kumar Sen.		
,, Siv Krishna Ray		*Sub-Regr.*
,, Ram Chunder Mukherji		*Govt. Pleader.*
,, Dwarkanath Sarkar		*Distt. Engineer.*
E. M. Showers, Esq.		*Distt. Supdt. of Police.*
J. Landale, Esq.		*Locomotive Supdt.*
C. M. Monk, Esq.		*Supdt. Ry. Police.*
Babu Syama Churn Sarkar.		
,, Kedar Nath Mukherji.		
,, Jogendronath Bidyabhushan, M.A.		

With powers to add to to their number.

3. A mela or Fair will be attached to the Exhibition yard.

4. The Committee will undertake to provide accomodation for the opening of the shops and amusements such as Athletic, Theatrical performances, Fire Works, &c., for the visitors.

5. Besides the ordinary prizes for Live-stock, Agricultural produce and Implements, Manufactures and Arts. Silver medals and cups will be awarded for the best furnished shop at the Fair and the best article exhibited in the several Departments.

6. For the best existing treatise on Agriculture (in Bengali) a special medal will be awarded.

CHUNDRA SEKHER BANERJI,
Vice President.

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DEED-BOXES, WITH POLISHED TOPS AND TUMBLER LOCKS.

16,	18,	20,	22,	24,	26,	28,	30 inch.
Rs. 12-8,	16-0,	18-8,	22-8,	27-0,	32-0,	36-0,	40 each.
		32,	34,		36 inch.		
		Rs. 52-0,	56-0,		62-0 each.		

Japanned Air tight Dress-Boxes.

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38" by 19" by 14½" .. .. ,, 38 0
36" by 21" by 15" ... . ,, 45 0

Cash Boxes, T. E. T's Lock.

No.	0,	1,	2,	3,	4,	5.
Fillet Rs.	12-0	12-8,	13-8,	14-8	16-0,	17-8 each.
Oak... ,,	12-4,	12-12,	13-12,	14-12,	16-4,	17-12 ,,

Paper Boxes.

Black (T. E. T.'s Lock)	Rs.	12-0,	16-0,	20-0,	25-8 each.
Fillet	,,	,,	16-0,	20-0,	20-3, 28-0 each
Oak	,,	,,	17-0,	20-0,	24-8, 30-0 each
Black (Barrel's	,,	,,	11-0,	14-0,	17-8, 21-8 each
Fillet	,,	,,	15-0,	17-8,	21-0, 25 0 each
Black (Tumbler)	,,	,,	8-8,	12-8,	16-0, 20-0 each
Fillet	,,	,,	11-8,	15-0,	18-8, 23-0 each

Black Japanned Paper Boxes.

With end wire handles and tumbler locks

		T. E. T. & Co.'s locks.
13¾ by 8¾ by 4⅝	Rs. 8 8	Rs. 13
16¼ by 10¼ by 5½	,, 11 8	,, 16
19¼ by 22 by 6½	,, 16 0	,, 19

Uniform Boxes, very strong.

20" by 12" by 8", 25" by 14" by 10", 28" by 16" by 12."

Rs. 20, 25, 30 each.

Oval Bonnet Boxes.

No.	1,	2,	3.
Rs.	7-8,	8-8,	10. each.

Round Sugar Boxes.

No.	0,	1,	2,	3,	4,	5,	6,
Rs.	1-0,	1-2,	1-4,	1-8,	2-4,	3,	3-12 each.

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WE beg to draw the attention of the various Educational Departments of Government, and of all Donors of Prizes to Colleges and Schools, to our large and varied Stock of SILVER MEDALS, suitable for Presentation to Students and successful Prize-winners.

The Empress Medal, Rs. 30 cash.

Having been repeatedly asked for a Medal bearing the representation of Her Majesty the Queen, we have just produced

THE "EMPRESS OF INDIA" COLLEGE AND SCHOOL MEDAL.

A GOLD or SILVER MEDAL, of 1¾ inches in diameter.

Cash Prices { Gold Medal, in Case ... ... Rs. 200
Silver Medal, in Case, with or without Loop for Ribbon .. .. Rs. 30

It bears on the OBVERSE the head and bust of Her Majesty, within the legend "Victoria Empress," and on the REVERSE a raised Laurel Wreath only; thus leaving space for inscription. *Vide* Illustration.

The Temple of Fame Medal 1¾-inch, Rs. 20 cash in case.
The Star Medal... .. .. Rs. 16 in case.
The Triumph of Industry Medal ..... Rs. 16 in case.
Plain Silver Medals, 1½ inches diameter ... Rs. 10 in case.
,, .. 1¾ ,, ... Rs. 14 ,,
Silver Medals, with Wreath on each side, 1¾ inches diameter ... . Rs. 19 ,,

NOTE.—The prices quoted are for the Medals and Cases only. Any engraving or inscription which may be ordered to be cut upon them will be subject to a further charge, varying according to the cost of production.

Gold Medals we make to order, at prices ranging from Rs. 50 to 200.

HAMILTON & Co.

Manufacturing Gold and Silversmiths, Calcutta.

J. CORFIELD & Co.

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CALCUTTA.

MESSRS. CORFIELD & Co., Surgeon Dentists of Calcutta invite the attention of the Native community to their celebrated Artificial Teeth. These teeth are not, as many are made of ivory or bone, but are made purely of *stone*. They may therefore be worn by Orthodox Hindus, without violence to their caste prejudices.

When fitted by Messrs. Corfield and Co.'s process these artificial teeth cause no pain and give no discomfort to the wearer, they are exact imitations of natural teeth, and enable the wearer to articulate properly, and to masticate perfectly, any and every kind of food. They thus not only contribute largely to the personal comfort but also improve the general health by ensuring the proper mastication of food, which cannot be accomplished by those who have lost their teeth and are without good artificial substitutes.

Prices regulated to suit the means of all classes.

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New Civil Procedure Code & other Acts.

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